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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

$2,000,000,000 Act Is Passed

President Hoover Sees Relief

Britain Ends Cabinet Crisis

France Backs Laval's Régime

Germany Gets More Standstill

Week-End Finds Hope Brighter

OUTSTANDING in world news is the passage by Congress and signing by President Hoover of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. This tremendous concern, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000,000, is for the double purpose of liquefying the securities market and restoring confidence. The corner stone of all the American financial legislation, it will strengthen weaknesses in the credit, banking and railway structure, by assistance stop deflation in agriculture and industry and increase employment. Gen. Charles G. Dawes will head the non-partisan administering board of seven members. It promises, immediately and on an unprecedented scale—relief.

The world, as well as the nation, has been waiting for this act. Here is the heart of history for the week:

ABYSSINIA apologizes for an attack upon American Minister Resident Addison E. Southard and sends the attacking traffic policeman to prison.

BRITAIN calls off the Lausanne reparations conference as premature, inaugurates an 11-day service with large airplanes between London and Cape Town, and sees the coalition Cabinet, after struggling and dividing over a proposal for a flat tariff of 10 or 15 per cent, to be followed by a heavier selective tariff, adopt the course, novel in the Government, of working with majorities when unanimities are impossible, instead of producing more chaos by resigning.

CHINA struggles to form a stable Government, sees Marshal Wu Pei-fu emerge from seclusion at the behest of leaders who may make him President or dictator, witnesses the return of former President Chiang Kai-shek to help the officials at Nanking, and warns Japan's fleet to avoid covert acts at Shanghai.

FRANCE sees the Government approved by the Chamber of Deputies after three days of debate in which Premier Laval makes sharp retort to Germany's reparations thesis and declares no treaty rights will be abandoned, and that he is to confer at once with Mr. MacDonald, British Premier, on reparations, debts, armaments and tariffs. Import quotas are established which reduce the United States far below its average shipments of radios and meats.

GERMANY sees unemployment increase to 6,000,000, two-thirds of whom receive full or partial dole; says no to England's suggestion of a one-year extension of the reparations moratorium, demanding settlement now, and sees the foreign bankers and the Reichsbank end a six-weeks conference by extending to Feb. 28, 1933, the standstill agreement on $500,000,000 short-term foreign credits.

JAPAN declares an open door in Manchuria, favors formation of an independent Manchurian state under its protection, sees the Diet dissolved with elections called for Feb. 20, dispatches warships to Shanghai to end the boycott, with evidence of the possible taking of that city, and considers a non-aggression pact proposed by Soviet Russia.

MEXICO drops veteran members from the Cabinet, but retains former President Calles as Minister of War, gives the nation a single time standard by abolishing the three time zones adopted two years ago, and announces the finding of a vast fortune in gold and jewels by archeologists in the tombs of ten ancient Mixtecan caciques.

SPAIN shows the substantial power of the new republic in handling serious anarchistic and religious outbreaks in several provinces and the Government, enforcing the Constitution, is given practically unanimous vote of confidence by the Cortes.

THE UNITED STATES announces a five-point war debts policy, declaring debts unrelated to reparations, that Congress will not now sanction postponements, and that a united front by debtor nations will be resented; the Senate defeats the Bingham resolution recommending a prohibition referendum by 55 to 15; Senator Hull leads a movement for a world conference looking to the tearing down of tariffs; Secretary of State Stimson succeeds Gen. Charles G. Dawes as chairman of the Disarmament Conference delegation as the first delegates, widely acclaimed, sail from New York for Geneva; Admiral Byrd prepares for another trip to the antarctic.

Here is the week's record on four major matters: REPARATIONS—The Lausanne conference postpones because Britain, France and Germany are not ready; DISARMAMENT—Delegates from many nations move toward Geneva, with hope strengthening for fruitful action with Secretary Stimson becoming American leader and women everywhere ratifying their demand; FINANCES—The United States and other nations take specific steps toward providing funds and making credit flow; TARIFFS—They work so badly as to indicate their early tumbling down.

The world will call it a week—a good one.

Paris and Washington Seen in Gold 'Tussle'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 23

A TUSSLE between France and the United States, with Paris making for further appreciation in the value of gold, and Washington for substantial depreciation, is envisaged in a statement published here today over the signature of Sir Henry Strakosch, member of the financial committee of the League of Nations. Such a tussle, Sir Henry suggests, may result from France withdrawing its gold balances from America, while the United States pursues a financial and monetary policy likely to raise the level of commodity prices. Sir Henry says he agrees with the American view that President Hoover's policy is the best way of helping the debtors back to solvency and restoring confidence and enterprise.

Times Demand World-Wide Coöperation

Lord Wakefield Advocates Pooling of the Abilities of All Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Lord Wakefield has just spoken a timely word in calling for "the pooling of the constructive ability of all countries." It is, of course, obvious that no nation can solve the present problems alone, and that there must be world-wide coöperation.

Unfortunately most of the nations, in a panic, have resorted to measures which they suppose will protect their own interests. They are mistaken, because it is impossible to restore prosperity at home unless prosperity is restored abroad. Each country's position is determined by the position of the other countries.

Trade should be stimulated, but it is being hampered. Instead of freedom there are restrictions. By means of the tariffs, nations are combating other nations. Much of the debt-collecting which is morally justified has become inexpedient in that it places burdens on those who should be released in order to devote their energies to constructive tasks. At the same time there is a recrudescence of suspicion, and nations are arming against nations, and political hostility is aroused.

Times Call for Courage

There is not the slightest need for the prevailing gloom. There should be a courageous facing of the facts, though courage itself is not sufficient. Courage and intelligence, pointing the way to coöperation, can save what pessimism and panic can only lose.

There is nothing more unhelpful than the misplaced metaphors which are now in circulation in Europe as well as America. It is said that we are caught in a storm, and the storm is magnified into a blizzard and into a typhoon. Thus men suggest to themselves that they are at the mercy of some external forces over which they have no control. They persuade themselves that they must sit down and allow the tempest to pass.

Strange how words can be employed so foolishly and inaccurately, and can rob men of their courage and intelligence! There is no external force which is uncontrollable. The present conditions have been caused by the various nations—not by one nation, but by all—and they can be changed by the combined efforts of the various nations. They cannot be changed by railing against a particular nation. It is quite useless to try to put the blame on France or on Germany or on the United States, and yet in Europe, as in America, the troubles are ascribed to the "foreigner."

Mere Hopefulness Useless

Nor is it enough to make optimistic statements. Inactive optimism is just as useless as blaming imaginary elemental forces or blaming Great Britain or Russia or Italy or some other country. The economic troubles are due to false thinking and wrong action. There is only one way to dissipate them, and that is by right thinking and right action.

This right thinking and right action should recognize the facts and correct the mistakes. It is not by waiting for the "storm" to pass, it is not by complaints against each other, it is not by economic conflict—it is simply by political and economic collaboration that all-round prosperity can be restored.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 13
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

FEATURES

Events Tonight 4
The Disk Makers 4
Educational 6
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 6
Music of the World—Theatrical News 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
Fountains and Cisterns
(With Russian Translation)
Radio Programs 15
Weekly Dialer's Guide 15
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Change of Chinese Policy Toward Japan Told by Yen

Conciliatory Attitude Outlined by Nanking's Delegate to Coming League Council Meeting—Not Decided Yet to Invoke New Covenant Articles

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 23—A new policy of conciliation by China toward Japan was outlined in an interview here today by Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador at Washington and representative at the League of Nations Council.

"If only we could have a lull in this dreadful conflict in Manchuria," said Dr. Yen, "if the pistol which points at China were removed, then China and Japan could negotiate separately, and, I am convinced, equitably arrange the points at dispute between them." Dr. Yen stressed his personal friendship with many influential Japanese and indicated that China's hope for peace in Asia lies with the Liberal group in Japan. He told how he had reminded his Japanese friends of Æsop's fable of the wind and the sun rivaling one another to remove the traveler's cloak. "If only Japan would use the sun's rays of friendship and conciliation toward us, the Chinese boycott of their products would soon end," he declared.

Dr. Yen stated that China was almost prepared to accept the status quo of Dec. 10—that is to say, Japanese occupation of the chief Manchurian centers, excepting Chinchow. But inasmuch as the Japanese have since advanced far beyond these limits in what he claimed to be direct violation of their promises to America and other powers, Dr. Yen realised that conciliation was now much more difficult.

China's policy before the League of Nations Council next week, as outlined by Dr. Yen, has not changed much from previous months. China has not yet decided to invoke other articles of the Covenant, apart from the Eleventh and merely calls upon the Council itself to preserve the sanctity of international obligations.

Thus, in view of some critics here, little progress is expected in the Manchurian dispute at the coming League meeting from the Council's angle, but China's new attitude of conciliation may presage diplomatic change.

EXTREME WINGS OPPOSE BRITISH TARIFF DEVICE

Free Voice of Ministers in Cabinet Insufficient, Critics Declare

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—Free expression of opinion by Ministers in the Cabinet, the device offered for meeting Liberal opposition to tariffs upon which the Conservative majority insists, is strongly attacked from both extreme wings of political thought.

The Labor Opposition and Left Wing Liberals find it unconstitutional. Right Wing Conservatives believe it means that protection will not be as far-reaching as if free trade ministers had been driven out altogether.

Lord Hallsham at Birmingham last night expressed a middle view. He pointed out that it was a reasonable way of getting over what he described as the "curse of coalitions"—namely inability to do anything unless everybody agreed. His opinion is widely shared.

On the other hand, the Conservative Right Wing under Sir Henry Page Croft, who demands even stiffer protection than is now proposed, is dissatisfied and it is yet to be seen to what extent the Government may be pushed beyond a policy acceptable to Liberal ministers like Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who now stands with the Conservative center.

It is recognized, therefore, that the situation is still far from stabilized.

Yale Men Get On Gulf Stream's Trail

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—A Yale University expedition sailing from here today will trace the path of a drop of water through the Gulf of Mexico.

The expedition, headed by Dr. A. E Parr, seeks to find what happens to cold water after it enters the gulf until it flows out again in the Gulf Stream.

Also, the party will seek the source of water with a temperature of only eight degrees above freezing found at places in the gulf. This cold water is a mystery because the gulf is warmed the year around by a tropical sun and only the warm surface water of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea is known to flow into it.

Dr. Parr's companions on the five months' cruise will be Mr. M. B. Bishop, Mr. Gifford C. Ewing and Mr. Drayton Cochran, owner of the schooner yacht Mabel Taylor, aboard which the party will sail the gulf. Havana will be the base of operations. Once each year for five years the party will return to check its findings.

Cost-of-Living Cut Slows Up a Little

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The cost of living in the United States fell 0.3 per cent between December, 1930, and December, 1931, according to the semiannual survey made in 32 cities by the bureau of labor statistics, made public today.

The decrease for the second six months of the year, however, did not keep pace with that of the first. The cost of living was just 3 per cent lower in December, 1931, than in the preceding June.

The index number for the cost of living for December, 1931, was 145.8 based on the cost in 1913 as 100.

CYR LOSES LONG CASE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23 (AP)—The State Supreme Court held yesterday that the Caddo District Court lacked jurisdiction in the suit of Mr. Paul N. Cyr, who as Lieutenant-Governor sought to oust Mr. Huey P. Long from the governorship on the plea that he was holding both the offices of Governor of Louisiana and United States Senator.

SPAIN'S POLICE BLOCK REVOLT OF COMMUNISTS

Vigorous Action Taken by Government Supported by Public Opinion

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 23—Despite the fact that rebel strikers in Catalonia are fully armed, hardly a shot has been fired in connection with the so-called revolutionary outbreak, which the Government now appears to have well in hand.

But while order is being rapidly restored in other parts of Spain, labor unrest showed itself in Catalonia again this morning when Barcelona's trolley car and motorbus operators joined taxi drivers in a transport workers strike.

Col. Francisco Macia, Catalan leader, puts much of the blame for recent unrest upon the shoulders of employers. "Workers would not have taken such extreme measures if they had not been provoked," he declared.

Police throughout Spain are exerting every effort to suppress the Communist elements that have been issuing propaganda in support of a general revolutionary strike scheduled to begin Monday, 27 Communists having been arrested last night at Barcelona on the charge of having a hand in the plot.

Strike Leaders Arrested

A strike in Madrid, believed to be part of the revolutionary movement, was checked when police arrested the leaders and discovered important papers outlining the wide extent of the proposed rebellion.

Reports from Malaga this morning indicate that the general strike called there yesterday, and also believed to be part of the country-wide movement, has been completely quelled. Both big labor unions, one Socialist, the other Anarchist, have refused to participate in the revolutionary movement.

The Government's policy of employing the overwhelming military force to suppress the recent outbreak has been widely applauded by all parties except Labor Extremists. The Premier, Señor Manuel Asana, said he was amazed at the favorable reception by public opinion.

Workers Return to Jobs

Complete tranquillity has been restored in northern Catalonia in the district where the revolutionary movement began. The general strike in the northeastern province, Galicia, was also partially broken today when workers in Corunna, largest city in the province, returned to their jobs. A 48-hour strike was declared at Vigo, but Santiago is continuing quietly.

A constructive attempt to lessen unrest was begun yesterday when Señor Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Public Works, arrived at Cordova to inaugurate a program which he believes will provide work for more than 50 000 men and materially lessen unemployment.

The Finance Minister, Señor Santiago Casares, presented a bill in the Cortes last night to increase the strength of the assault guard, a police body corresponding to the riot squad in the United States, by 2500. He advocates purchase of 60 motor trucks and 40 passenger cars for them.

Cortes Backs Cabinet

A vote of confidence in the Government, proposed by Señor Maura in order to strengthen its hand in face of the grave situation arising from Roman Catholic action in the Basque provinces and an anarchist revolt in Catalonia, passed the Cortes by a vote of 265 to 5 Thursday.

In the course of the debate, the Premier announced that an attempt was on foot to bring about a general revolutionary movement with a view to overthrowing the Republic.

The Government, he said, had evidence that this movement is being directed by persons not residing in Spain. Money has been supplied from abroad. There is evidence to show, he added, that the movement is aided by Extreme Right elements.

In some villages proclamations have stated that a Soviet Republic has been established in Spain. In others workers have taken hostages.

GERMANY SEEKS LEAD BY LAVAL ON REPARATIONS

Berlin Opinion Regards Way to Rapprochement Still Available

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 23—The second speech of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, in the Chamber of Deputies was received here calmly as it merely confirms French views already known.

That section of the German people which supports Chancellor Bruening's wishes for a satisfactory settlement of the reparation issue by agreement with France is content that M. Laval refrained from speaking too sharply and saying anything against the possibility of a reparation conference.

At last the world knows what Germany and France want, it is said. This would be a decided step forward if a few courageous statesmen could be found who would try to find a way which would lead Germany and France together, the liberal Vossisce Zeitung writes.

Agreement over world debts is possible and necessary, both Dr. Bruening and M. Laval know this, both have avoided rendering it impossible and one should now look out for constructive solution of the problem, the paper concludes.

Prompt Action Wanted

Germania, organ of the Chancellor's party, urges M. Laval to take the first step. France has let leadership slide out of its hands and is now marching in the throngs of suffering nations, dragging the weight of misinterpreted treaties behind it, Germania writes.

Both Paris and Washington, it is felt here, are very clearly still unprepared for a radical solution of the reparation problem. Under these circumstances some believe it is of advantage that the reparation conference was not held at this moment, while others conclude that only one conference will not suffice.

Yet Germany feels it cannot wait much longer without running serious economic and innerpolitical risks. Its only consolation is that discussion of the reparation issue continues despite delay in calling the conference.

The fact that wide sections of the population support Dr. Bruening in seeking an understanding with France does not mean they are less opposed to reparations than the Fa-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Illinois to Shake Politics Out Of Taxes in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Politics is to be taken out of taxes in the appointment of the new taxing officials to be named for Chicago and Cook County, according to word from the state capital. The change is coming swiftly. The old tax régime, which is credited with being largely responsible for Chicago's poverty, has started to pack up.

Gov. Louis L. Emmerson has the making of Chicago's new tax administration in his hands. After the House had voted to scrap the broken-down tax machinery, the State Senate indorsed the reform 35 to 0. The legislation takes effect immediately upon the Governor's signing. He is expected in Chicago today to join in conferences on the new tax personnel.

Eight big taxing jobs will be abolished by the new law. These comprised the five members of the board of assessors and the three members of the board of review. Part were elected at one time and part at another. Responsibility was shuffled between them. It proved impossible to obtain any improvement in the system, say observers, except by discarding it.

Hereafter, there will be but one assessor for Cook County. His work will be supplemented by two tax reviewers, acting as a board of appeals. At present all three will be appointed, but in 1934 they will be elected.

Lawmakers Chide Movies in Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Members of Congress and other residents of the capital will no longer drop into a movie for an hour or two of diversion, only to find that there are no seats available.

After a day's work on the "hill" representatives and senators like to drop in at downtown motion picture shows, but they do not like to buy a ticket and then find they have to stand when they get inside. When Congress convened this winter, a move was made to eliminate what had been a somewhat common occurrence.

Senator Robert D. Carey (R.) of Wyoming introduced a bill making it an offense for any theater employee to give prospective patrons misinformation concerning the availability of seats and prohibiting a theater from selling more tickets for any performance than there are seats available. When the theater managers were called for hearing they offered their fullest coöperation in seeing that movie-goers are fully advised as to the status of seats and immediately adopted resolutions urging all houses to give such information by signs as well as orally. They expressed the belief that the desired result could be accomplished without legislation.

Hoover Explains Law's Purpose; Forecasts the Removal of Fear

IN SIGNING the $2,000,000,000 relief bill, President Hoover said:

I have signed the Reconstruction Corporation bill.

It brings into being a powerful organization with adequate resources, able to strengthen weaknesses that may develop in our credit, banking and railway structure, in order to permit business and industry to carry on normal activities free from the fear of unexpected shocks and retarding influences.

Its purpose is to stop deflation in agriculture and industry and thus to increase employment by the restoration of men to their normal jobs.

It is not created for the aid of big industries or big banks. Such institutions are amply able to take care of themselves. It is created for the support of the smaller banks and financial institutions, through rendering their resources liquid to give renewed support to business, industry and agriculture. It should give opportunity to mobilize the gigantic strength of our country for recovery.

In attaching my signature to this extremely important legislation, I wish to pay tribute to the patriotism of the men in both houses of Congress who have given proof of their devotion to the welfare of their country irrespective of political affiliation.

U. S. CHAMBER ADDS PROTEST TO TAX PLANS

Organized Business Asks Economy Rather Than Revenue Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Organized American business, represented by the committee on federal taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, went on record today as opposed to the more drastic features of the Treasury tax program intended to balance the budget.

Although carefully agreeing with the Treasury plan in insistence on the necessity of balancing the budget, and avoiding any open opposition to the general features of the program sponsored by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the details of the substitute program included in the report are less drastic and calculated to avoid any increased tax burden on business during the recovery period.

Emphasis is laid on the necessity of curtailing government expenditures as the means of balancing the budget rather than working from the other end by increasing taxes. If new taxes must be resorted to, the report urgently recommends that they be limited to a definitely stated emergency period.

The burden of the new taxes would be placed by the committee almost entirely on the income tax in the form of "moderate increase in the normal and surtax rates," and reduction of exemptions to bring many more citizens within the income-tax-paying class.

Ask Corporation Tax Cut

Scrupulously avoiding any tax which might hamper business recovery, the committee recommends reduction rather than increases in the corporation tax, opposes any general sales or turnover tax, and asks a reduction in the capital gains tax. It is also against the increase in estate taxes proposed in the Treasury program, and against any retroactive feature in the new laws.

"With due regard to the fact that there are large fixed expenses for bond interest and some other expenditures growing out of the war," the report said, "vast current expenditures for 1933 are within the control of Congress. It seems possible to make very substantial reductions in the current expenses if Congress is convinced that the country demands an economy program."

Change in Tax Proposed

Theater interests and the tobacco trade made their plea yesterday for exemption from proposed new taxation while the automobile industry set up headquarters here prepared to make the biggest demonstration yet staged before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The New York theater ticket interests, represented by Mr. Frank Roberson, presented the only deviation from what has already become an almost monotonous repetition of reasons why no new taxes should be applied at this time.

Mr. Roberson asked removal of the present 50 per cent tax on all profits to theater ticket brokers above 75 cents, but in lieu thereof favored increasing the straight 5 per cent tax to 10 per cent. His objective, he said, was to permit the legitimate, recognised ticket broker, who pays the government tax on his transactions, to compete with the so-called "scalper," who operates surreptitiously and pays no tax on exaggerated profits.

Balloons to Help Cosmic Ray Study

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, world-famous physicist and head of the California Institute of Technology, revealed today his plan to send small balloons into the stratosphere in order to study the cosmic ray.

The purpose of Dr. Millikan's experiments will be to learn whether the cosmic ray has its origin in the construction of the material universe, as he now believes, or if the rays signal the universe's destruction, as Sir James Jeans, British astronomer, believes.

Sir James holds the cosmic rays have their origin in the breaking up of the universe's distant matter. Dr. Millikan believes the rays have origin in the formation of matter.

BOSTON'S BIG AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPENED

Display at Mechanics Building Includes Nearly 300 Cars and Trucks

Mechanics Building threw open its doors today to bid New England welcome to the 30th annual Boston Automobile Show.

Inside, a merry-go-round of syncro-mesh transmissions, streamlined bodies, glittering, low-slung hoods, sloping windshields, free wheeling and skillfully-tuned motors whirled in a setting of ancient Egyptian charm and artistry. Lofty pillars, copied from the ruins of Karnak and Deir El Bahan, reproductions of art uncovered in the treasure houses of the Pharaohs, formed a vivid background to the latest developments of automotive genius.

In the midst of all this, a huge rose garden with tens of thousands of crimson, pink and white blossoms, hanging in brilliant festoons, transformed the main exhibition hall into a fairyland of color augmented by the rich blues, grays and browns of the motorcars. Crowds, flowing through every available doorway, looked once at the decorations, then focused attention on the 275 cars and trucks offered by 32 manufacturers. This year officials of the show acclaim it as the largest single public exhibition of motorcars ever held, due to the innovation of a junior exposition of 125 renovated cars in a specially decorated hall in the basement. Manufacturers specifically aim to show the public "what an old car looks like when it is new," so to speak.

Free Wheeling

On the 1932 cars, free wheeling, an infant last year, is now standard equipment on practically every line. Automatic clutch control, hand ride control, automatic starting, and syncro-mesh transmissions have worked their way into the very fiber of the motor industry.

Probably the most striking change to catch the eye of the throngs is the increased representation of 12-cylindered cars. Automobile students not long ago used to look under the hoods to find which cars had two, four and six cylinders. At the present show it is possible to see four, six, eight, 12

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Nova Scotia Plans Prison Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S. Jan. 23—The voice of reform, loud in its condemnation of conditions prevalent in the majority of jails in Nova Scotia, caused a verdict in favor of establishing a model provincial reformatory for the education and training of convicted persons serving two years or less, when the Royal Commission on jails opened its first hearing in Halifax yesterday.

A commission of five, appointed by the Government to investigate conditions in Nova Scotian jails and prisons which have become unbearable since the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act, found itself facing almost unanimous demands that it thoroughly investigate possibilities of establishing a central institution for sociological work among offenders.

Teaching of vocational training whereby inmates of prisons could learn trades and agricultural pursuits; the segregation of prisoners as a deterrent to corrupting influences on less hardened offenders, and the abandonment of "ridiculous and iniquitous" laws in the provinces were among the recommendations to the commission.

POSTAL HEADS DROP RATE INCREASE PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Post Office Department has given up hope of obtaining postal-rate increases as part of the Administration's method of reducing the Treasury deficit.

Mr. F. A. Tilton, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of fiscal affairs, said today the matter was "a dead issue" so far as the Post Office Department was concerned. Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, has recommended to Congress that rates on nonlocal first-class mail be increased from 2 to 3 cents and that the 1921 war measure rates be resumed on bulk second-class matter.

CONGRESS SPEEDING UP RELIEF

Three Vital Measures in Hoover Program Are Today in Effect

PRESIDENT SIGNS BIG CREDIT BILL

House Passes $500,000,000 Appropriation to Put Act Into Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Less than two months after Congress convened, three vital bills in the far-reaching Hoover program of economic rehabilitation—designed, according to the President, "to unshackle the forces of recovery"—were today in effect.

The law creating the great new Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which President Hoover signed last night, was today implemented by the House, acting with unprecedented speed, which approved the $500,000,000 federal appropriation to start the machinery functioning. The Senate will pass the appropriation Monday.

The President this morning furthermore signed the bill increasing capitalization of the federal land banks by $125,000,000, thus putting into effect the second important item of the Hoover recovery program.

The third matter was enacted shortly after Congress convened, when the Legislature gave overwhelming approval to the one-year war debt moratorium recommended by the President.

Praising the patriotism of the men of both parties in Congress who rushed the measure through, President Hoover declared in signing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill.

"It should give opportunity to mobilize the gigantic strength of our country for recovery."

With enactment of the law, the nation has for the first time in peace a financial instrument to end deflation comparable in size and scope with the War Finance Corporation established in the World War.

In an accompanying statement, Mr. Hoover explained both what the corporation will, and will not do.

Speedy Action

Quick action by the Senate and House paved the way for final enactment of a measure first proposed by President Hoover Oct. 6 when he outlined his general program for stimulating business and declared his intention "if necessity requires" of recommending a huge federal credit corporation "with available funds sufficient for any legitimate call in support of credit."

President Hoover is expected to submit the name of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, internationally known financier, for the post of president of the corporation, immediately. The three ex-officio members of the board of seven will be Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; either Mr. Andrew W. Mellon or Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury and Undersecretary, respectively; and Mr. Paul Bestor, farm loan commissioner.

Briefly described by Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, co-author of the bill, it "is the keystone in President Hoover's program for economic recovery."

New Credit Source

It is the purpose of the new corporation not to supply new sources of credit, but to bring into operation sources already available but not liquid. By throwing the prestige of governmental credit behind private financial institutions, the railroads, export groups and closed banks in process of liquidation, it is believed that private sources of credit, which up to now have felt compelled to keep their resources liquid, will utilize it once more as a basis for credit operations.

Witnesses before congressional committees have emphasized that they did not expect the new corporation to draw funds to the full extent permitted under the law. It is recalled that the War Finance Corporation never had more than $134,000,000 outstanding in loans at any one time. Accordingly it is asserted that despite its tremendous potential size, there can be little justification for misgiving as to the size of the present appropriation and bond issue.

Above all, President Hoover believes the new corporation will restore public confidence, the lack of which, in the face of the impregnable foundations on which the country actually stands, has been the underlying cause of continued business lethargy. Under the bill as passed, foreign loans are barred. Interest rates are not specified, though sponsors estimate it will borrow at around 4½ per cent and lend at from 5 to 6 per cent.

The greatest financial institutions of the nation are permitted to tap federal credit under the bill, releasing confidence, it is believed, to an incalculable degree. Banks in process of liquidation can borrow money to aid rehabilitation, up to a total amount in this category of $200,000,000. The big railroads can get credit and a dozen different varieties of financial institutions.

Under the Steagall rider attached to the bill, direct loans may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture, up to a possible $200,000,000 to farmers for crop production this year, when such farmers are unable to get loans from outside sources, and with preference given to those farmers suffering crop failures last year.

JAPAN TO WORK FOUR RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA

Defaulting Lines, Made by Japanese, Compelled to Meet Payments

This is the third of four articles explaining the Japanese program in Manchuria, as outlined to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *correspondent by Japanese military and civilian officials during a recent visit to Mukden. The first and second articles appeared on Jan. 21 and 22, respectively.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria — In the early part of November, the Japanese Government revealed, through notes sent to the Government at Nanking by the Japanese Minister to China, that it intended to take over and operate, as a part of the South Manchuria Railway system, the four Chinese railways built with Japanese capital, upon which the principal and interest have never been repaid.

These railways were designed, by agreement between the Manchurian Government and Japan, as feeders for the South Manchuria Railway. The Japanese claim that if these railways had been competently operated, they would have already paid off, in full, the Japanese loans with which they were built. The loans have not been paid off, the Japanese assert, partly because of inefficient management and corruption and partly because the Chinese used these lines for a "railway war" on the South Manchuria system, contrary to all economic ideals.

The Manchuria Daily News, official organ of the South Manchuria Railway, in its monthly supplement for December, lists the present financial position of these four railways as follows:

(1) Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway, opened to traffic in November, 1923, at a total construction cost of 37,000,000 yen (about $18,500,000), of which 32,000,000 yen was provided by the South Manchuria Railway and 5,000,000 yen by the Yokohama Specie Bank. "Not one yen of principal or interest has yet been repaid by the Chinese."

Rail Agreements Unfilled

(2) Taonan-Angangchi Railway, opened to traffic in 1925 at a total construction cost of 37,000,000 yen, advanced entirely by Japanese. "None of the construction costs or interest is yet paid." The original agreement stipulated that if costs were not repaid during the first year, the agreement should be converted into a railway loan agreement, "but the Chinese have entirely evaded fulfilling this stipulation."

(3) Kirin-Tunhua Railway, opened to traffic in October, 1928, after construction entirely with capital, amounting to 24,000,000 yen, advanced by the South Manchuria Railway Company by an agreement concluded with the old Peking Government in December, 1925. "Not one yen of the principal or interest is yet paid," and although the agreement stipulates "that Chinese failure to pay construction costs within a year shall cause the agreement to be revised into a railway loan agreement, this condition has been left unfulfilled" despite all protests.

(4) Kirin-Changchun Railway, opened to traffic in October, 1921, being constructed by an agreement between the Communications Ministry in Peking and the South Manchuria Railway Company in August, 1905, by which the South Manchuria Railway Company advanced 6,500,000 yen. Since January, 1918, the South Manchuria Railway has operated this line on trust, and the railway has been profitable.

The Japanese attitude toward the first three of these railways is described by the Manchuria Daily News as follows: "These three lines (although built with Japanese money and engineers) have been used as competing lines to the South Manchuria Railway, denying through traffic facilities, not to mention their failure to repay one yen of the Japanese capital, either invested or loaned, or of the interest accruing thereon."

To Control Railways

By the end of November, the South Manchuria Railway had taken over these railways and was operating them with its own staff, assisted by all of the Chinese staffs which had stayed. Most of the employees did not stay. It is fairly clear that the Japanese intend to keep control of these railways, at least until they have repaid the capital and interest invested in them, and that they do not intend again to let them fall into the hands of a Chinese government hostile to Japan, which will use them as political weapons for a "railway war" on the South Manchuria Railway.

The Chinese viewpoint is expressed by Mr. Chin Shih-hsuan in a book entitled "Northeastern Railways," in which he declares that the Japanese made all these railway loans with the express purpose of gaining economic control of Manchuria, and that the loan agreements were accepted by various Chinese governments under duress. The fact remains that the agreements were made by Chinese governments recognized as sovereign, and the Japanese insist that they must be observed.

During November, the Japanese also had enforced other agreements made by various Manchurian governments which had later attempted to repudiate them or refused to carry them out. Large numbers of land leases to Japanese, which the latter claimed had been approved once by the government and later repudiated, were taken up.

In at least one instance, Japanese actions during November worked hardships to American interests. The Japanese closed new electric power plants in Mukden city and Antung, as well as an older one at Changchun, and connected these cities with their own great power plant at Fushun. The Antung and Mukden Chinese plants had been built by the American firm of Anderson, Meyer & Co., and had not been entirely paid for. This firm did a large business in providing additional equipment for the Chinese power plants, and it is now likely that Japanese companies will get this business.

The Japanese have enforced practically all agreements of any nature made by the present or previous Manchurian governments which have not hitherto been observed. Of course, this procedure has given them virtual economic control of Manchuria.

Germany Seeks Lead By Laval on Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

scists and Nationalists, and criticism of M. Laval's arguments are, therefore, quite general.

Points in German Criticism

France is charged with unwillingness to let go "the spirit of 1919" which expressed itself in peace treaties and divided the world into victorious and defeated nations.

M. Laval's insistence on France's treaty rights is interpreted as a French desire to keep Germany from ever again becoming a strong and free nation, holding its rightful position in the world.

"We warn powerful nations of abuse of their power, for he who knows history knows that the German people cannot be held down forever," a National Socialist (Fascist) speaker declared in a mass meeting of students at Munich Thursday.

The Nationalist Deutsche Zeitung writes, commenting on M. Laval's speech: "There exists today in Germany a host of men who refuse to pay reparations. It was welded together by misery and distress and is daily growing. The policy which France pursues can only make it wax stronger."

Laval and MacDonald To Confer on Issues

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 23—The French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, intends to meet the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, next week, either in London or at some intermediate point between Paris and the British capital.

Fortified in his position as head of the reorganized Cabinet by two votes of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies last night, the French leader's first desire is to arrive at an understanding with England concerning reparations and other questions at issue.

The effect of last night's vote in the Chamber is to designate M. Laval as the country's spokesman probably until new parliamentary elections are held in May. Although the majorities given to the Government were only 51 and 38 votes respectively, there is not the slightest doubt that all parties except a handful of Communists are whole-heartedly behind the Cabinet in the stand it has taken on reparations and disarmament. There has been a slight diminution in the parliamentary majority, due to withdrawal of M. Aristide Briand from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the Cabinet still enjoys a safe margin of support.

Discussion continues in the press as to what positive action France can take in response to the German offensive against reparations. The principal possibilities envisaged are an appeal to the World Court, refusal to renew Bank of France credits to the Reichsbank, and denunciation of the Franco-German commercial treaty of 1927. In some quarters reëstablishment of the 26 per cent surtax on imports from Germany is advocated.

Although the Prime Minister's speech in the Chamber last night dealt with reparations, his reiteration of French policy at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference called forth applause. He upheld the traditional French thesis that disarmament can only be arrived at if security is assured by treaties of mutual guarantee against aggression.

M. Laval hoped to win support of the Radicals and even of the Socialists when the ballot was taken; but, although agreeing with his foreign policy in general, they refrained from giving him their votes for reasons of domestic politics.

Foreign Offices Discuss Meeting Arrangements

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23 — Prospect of the meeting of the French and British Prime Ministers, M. Pierre Laval and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—and so of the settlement of the reparations issue—have distinctly brightened since yesterday. While officials state there is no further information, it is, nevertheless, a fact that such questions as to where the two statesmen are to meet are being discussed by the respective Foreign Offices.

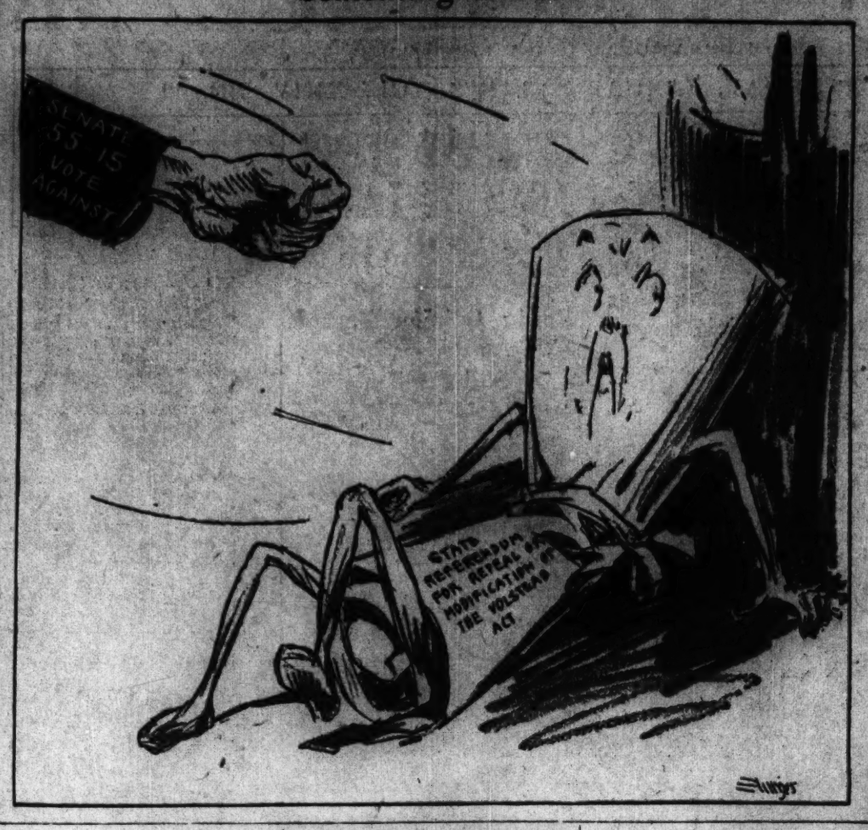
The French have hinted that, as Mr. MacDonald cannot go to Paris, he and M. Laval might split the difference and meet halfway. Meanwhile there is a temporary lull. Mr. MacDonald has gone to his country house, Chequers, for a well-earned week-end. Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, similarly has gone week-ending, and it is still uncertain whether he will go to Geneva for the latter part of the Council meeting, which begins Monday.

PRAIRIE RHODES SCHOLARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Manitoba's Rhodes scholar for 1932 will be William Lewis Morton of Gladstone, Man., while the Saskatchewan representative will be Edward Russell Hopkins of Moose Jaw, Sask. They will obtain two years' study at Oxford, Eng., in accordance with provision made in his will by the late Cecil Rhodes.

Something Hit Me



JOBLESS RELIEF GOING FORWARD, WORKERS FIND

New England Leaders Discuss Situation at Meeting in Boston

Three years of unemployment relief in the United States have placed this social ministration on a basis of preparedness and understanding, according to Mr. Arthur Dunham, director of special studies of the Family Welfare Association of America. Convening from the towns and cities of New England, social workers yesterday at the Hotel Statler communicated their experiences in discussing the topic, "Methods of Handling Unemployment Relief."

The nation's unemployment picture has not been completely painted, said Mr. Dunham. While many states are refusing federal aid, the conviction was expressed that there are some states—those affected by crop failures and sustained labor disorders—that must receive supplementary assistance.

"It is regrettable that the Costigan-La Follette bill, authorizing relief appropriation of $125,000,000 for this winter and $250,000,000 for the fiscal year, will be acted upon before a national survey shall have been taken," he said.

Problems of coördinating relief should offer no grave difficulty, it was declared. Federal aid should enter when states fail to cope with their problems, state assistance should bulwark local efforts only when local resources are exhausted, it was explained.

In general there are three types of relief agencies, it was declared: the public welfare department, the established private social institutions and the private emergency groups. While it was conceded that all agencies should coöperate in the present emergency, it was contended that the permanent cases should be regarded as public problems.

"There is more danger of overlooking than of overlapping," said Mr. Dunham. An unemployment clearing house or a social index scheme, that registers each case and informs each agency that the case is being cared for, reduces overlapping to a minimum, it was contended.

Publicity plays two rôles in relief, speakers said. Naming the relief beneficiaries was denounced both as unkind and an obstacle to the work. Accounting to the public of all financial relief transactions was acclaimed as one of the best ways to secure coöperation and confidence. One city reported that its relief project was successful largely because of financial statements printed three times a week.

Rural communities without industries were designated as a particularly difficult problem, as relief was largely in the hands of laymen who had had no experience in this direction.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

"Contemporary Water Color Painting" is the title of the present display of pictures at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth Street. There was a jury of selection consisting of Mr. Charles Curtis Allen, Mr. Alden Ripley and Mr. Stanley Woodward.

The average runs high. Many of the pictures show a capable craftsmanship and a warm, sympathetic sentiment. Though the painters may go to Bermuda or southern France or Mexico, or remain at home, they bring a uniform attitude to their work which is wholesome and appealing.

The catalogue lists a large number of names, among which there are familiar and unfamiliar ones. New names signed to works which caught the attention particularly were Loran F. Wilford, Lovering Hathaway, Gladys Brannigan and M. W. Zimmerman.

Guild of Boston Artists

A general members' show occupies the walls of the Guild of Boston Artists. Several canvases stand out for distinctive qualities. Among them is a portrait group by Mrs. Marie Danforth Page, excellently wrought in her lively manner. Mr. Harry Sutton's contribution of a portrait gladdens the walls with some dashing spots of carmine. The names which have standardized the Guild and given it its peculiar stamp of solid craftsmanship and academic steadiness are to be seen on the list.

D. A.

BUFFALO NEEDS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23—Construction of five buildings for the University of Buffalo was asked by Mr. Samuel P. Capen, chancellor, in his annual report to the University Council. They are a library, a hall for a students' club a gymnasium for men and women, a down-town structure to house the Law School and evening session, and a building for the School of Pharmacy.

Boston Marshals Forces for United Relief Campaign

Forces for unemployment relief have been mobilized in Boston and never before since the problem became serious has there been such a concerted local effort to cope with the situation as it affects each individual of the city.

Women have rallied, as they did during the difficult times which came with the World War, and at the Hotel Statler, yesterday, nearly 100 women leaders of Boston, representing the 60 units of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, met to draw plans for coöperation of all club women with the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign for $3,000,000 which opens Monday.

Mr. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the general committee of the campaign, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the women's division, described the specific purposes of the campaign, which will extend throughout the communities of Greater Boston. The meeting yesterday resulted in the women agreeing to coöperate through their local ward committees and through the various sub-committees of the general committees. Headquarters in each of the 22 wards of the city have been established.

Today Boston is "besieged" by an army of 1000 Boy Scouts, who are delivering 200,000 letters to every home in the city, announcing the campaign, telling its aims, needs and purposes. Banners, signs, window cards, and every other form of display advertising, are being distributed throughout the 22 wards.

A request is being made that every worker of the city, from office boy to executive, contribute one day's pay a month to the fund for five months. Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, who is chairman of the division of federal employees of the committee of industries and finance of the campaign, announced that employees of 80 departments of the United States Government have agreed to the request.

MAURER NAMED HEAD OF COLLEGE GROUP

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. Irving Maurer of Beloit, Wis., yesterday was elected president of the Association of American Colleges. He succeeded Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College.

Dr. Frank L. McVey of Lexington, Ky., president of the University of Kentucky, was named vice-president. The executive committee was composed of Dr. Wilkins, Dr. James L. McConnaughy of Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., and Dr. W. P. Few of Duke University, Durham, N. C.

BAND CONCERTS CUT FROM BOSTON BUDGET

The band concerts which have been conducted for many years on Boston Common and in other parts of Boston are to be discontinued this summer as a means of cutting down the city's budget. This will save the city $10,000.

Another $20,000 will be saved through the discontinuance of banquets and dinners to distinguished visitors, except on rare occasions. Further cuts in the budget are pending as department heads are conferring with Mayor James M. Curley as to where they should be made.

BRITAIN CLINGS TO CONFERENCE ON REPARATIONS

Statesmen Face Task of Reconciling German and French Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—The Lausanne conference, though postponed, certainly has not been abandoned. The British Government is still working overtime in the rôle of an honest broker to reconcile the views of France and Germany.

The latest proposal from Downing Street is for a prolongation of the moratorium on conditional payments for a year from June 30 without prejudice to a full and final settlement this summer if an Anglo-French-German agreement is found possible. Germany, however, is definitely opposed to this—as Downing Street thinks, mistakenly—on the ground that unconditional payments must be included.

Meanwhile though the unprecedented cabinet disagreement on the subject of tariffs has prevented Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, from going to Paris to meet M. Pierre Laval, there is still possibility of the French Premier coming to London for a full and frank talk on reparations and other outstanding questions before the Disarmament Conference opens Feb. 2.

The tariff imbroglio was also responsible for Sir John Simon's not going to Geneva for the opening of the League of Nations Council session, the Foreign Secretary's place being taken by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. Sir John hopes to get away before the session ends.

While the prospects of a Lausanne conference are not of the rosiest it is emphasized that the tangle is still capable of being straightened. Indeed, the French Ambassador to Berlin has informed Wilhelmstrasse that his Government expects to have a specific proposal to make when it has finished its departmental investigations.

Practically the only difficulty—admittedly a big one—is to find a compromise between Germany's insistence that it cannot allow unconditional reparations to continue to mount up against it, even though they go back in the form of a loan to German railroads, and the French insistence on the sacredness of the Young plan. A feat reconciling these two positions is not thought to be beyond the ingenuity of statesmen skilled in finding formulas.

Meanwhile an influential appeal signed by prominent churchmen of all denominations was published here this afternoon urging remission of all reparations and international war debts on religious and humanitarian grounds. The signatories include Anglican bishops, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers and Unitarians.

HIGH TAXES PLANNED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—In order to raise additional revenue, the Saskatchewan Government proposes to bring down legislation at the next session of the legislature empowering it to double the tax levied on corporations doing business in the province. Among other moves intended to swell the provincial income, will be the levying of an income tax on inhabitants of Saskatchewan, an increase of $5 in the automobile tax, and the reduction of the gasoline tax refund to farmers from five to three cents a gallon.

The Government also will endeavor to cut the costs of administration by $3,000,000 a year by the enforcement of regulations already in effect. The imposition of a provincial income tax will mean that the Government will have to withdraw from the cities the rights granted to them recently to levy such a tax if they choose.

Austrian Loan Plan Is Lauded By Chancellor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 22 — The League economic committee's standstill agreement regarding short-term credits, enabling Austria to strengthen its foreign exchange reserves in 1932 by about 150,000,000 schillings ($21,000,000 at par) is praised as a highly constructive act by Dr. Karl Buresch, Chancellor, in a speech to executive agrarians of lower Austria yesterday.

Dr. Buresch also spoke hopefully regarding financial, economic and political conditions here. Opposed to currency inflation and moratorium policies, he declared Viennese and provincial savings banks registered great increases in savings since the end of 1931. This constitutes an important relief for the financial situation, he said.

Concerning private armed formations like the Heimwehr and Schutzbund, Dr. Buresch said the solution is displacement of the present army system by a militia, making Austria's military force a real national unit. Since this practically means introduction of conscription in some form, it is contrary to the peace treaties. Hence the greater powers must first be consulted.

Unfortunately, the Chancellor is not supported by a large section of the Christian socialists, the right wing of which, with the Heimwehr, still is aiming to achieve some form of dictatorship with or without Parliament.

It is significant that Austria's heavy industry, which since 1927 is believed to have contributed more than 1,000,000 schillings ($150,000) to the Heimwehr movement, but which in 1931 ceased grants for a time, has since begun to resume payments. The new subventions, it is stated, will be only to the most radical Heimwehr sections.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS GAIN

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—Deposits in savings banks of New Hampshire at the end of last fiscal year, June 30, 1931, were $203,715,915, a gain in a year of $2,074,952. State Bank Commissioner Rand reports.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PARENTS URGED TO SEE MOVIES CHILDREN LIKE

Should Keep Themselves Better Informed on Subjects Treated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—That parents generally need to keep themselves better informed as to the nature of the film entertainment their children are seeing was brought out by several speakers at the eighth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. The meeting closed today with an extra session round table on points brought out in the discussions on the uses of motion pictures in education, which is the special topic of this year's meetings.

Mrs. Eva vB. Hansl, staff associate, White House Conference and associate editor, Parent's Magazine, remarked that the motion picture is offering a means of educating parents in the mental and emotional needs of their children. She maintained that the films are so definite a part of the life of youth of today that parents who condemn all motion pictures are as mistaken in their attitude as parents who welcome photoplays indiscriminately as providing safe parking for their children. Between these two extremes are the parents who are facing the need of discrimination in the choice of pictures to be attended by their children.

Both Mrs. Hansl and Mrs. Helen F. MacPherson, chief juvenile probation officer of Hartford, Conn., emphasized that children accept as real a great deal that is shown on the screen, whereas adults may not accept many incidents that seem convincing to children. For this reason it is well to direct children as much as possible to films that do not require an altogether adult point of view to see these incidents in their true relation.

Much of the present difficulty over motion pictures for children would be lessened if parents more often saw the same films their children do, Mrs. Hanal believes, for only in that way can the child's need for interpretation of scenes in adult life be met. The speaker said that approval should be given for making films that reflected the juvenile point of view, in which special pains are taken to make the dialogue truthfully representative.

Leaders of progressive education are realising the value of motion pictures, according to Mrs. Marguerite E. Schwarzman, founder of the Children's Laboratories at Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle, N. Y., and an instructor in the New York University institute of education.

Censorship of films, books and plays came in for varied criticism. Mr. Deems Taylor, writer and composer, and Miss Teresa Helburn, one of the directors of the Theater Guild spoke against different phases of contemporary censorship and denounced the placing of censorship power in the hands of a single person.

Mr. Morris L. Ernst, lawyer, a member of the National Council for Freedom from Censorship, intimated that licensing supervision of small news stands was being used in New York for oppressive purposes in the name of censorship.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, New York City health commissioner, presided at the opening session and remarked that school authorities who are failing to make extensive use of the motion picture as an aid in education—especially in vocational training—are falling short of their duties and opportunities.

Far East Throws Influence Over Education in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23—Dr. W. Irving Maurer, president of Beloit College, Wisconsin, was elected president of the Association of American Colleges for the coming year, as it closed its eighth annual meeting here Friday.

The association recommended that American colleges include two or more units of Chinese or Japanese in the list of subjects accepted for college admission, and that each college adopting this recommendation indicate in its catalogue the manner in which these units will be accepted.

Dean Christian Gauss, Princeton University, stated that there is an increasing recognition that education has been interpreted too narrowly and that character education is a function of the college.

In his message read at the annual dinner Dr. Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford University, said that teaching was not merely a profession, but a mission to humanity with its task the educating of man to the fullest stature of his possibilities.

A three-year college to educate the growing number of students seeking nonprofessional training, for which, he claimed, present-day institutions are not well adopted, was proposed by Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, in his message, as retiring president, to 400 college presidents and educators attending the meeting here.

The training would cover the five fields of social living, namely, home life, the field of earning, citizenship, leisure, and the field of philosophy and religion. The aim would be to enable the students to live well as members of society. This could be done in three-year courses by new institutions, by two-year junior colleges which plan to expand and by existing four-year colleges which cannot stand the cost of maintaining specialized work. The balance of the schools could then concentrate better on professional work, according to Mr. Wilkins.

Commenting on his report of the present financial status of colleges, Dr. Alfred W. Anthony, associate secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education, said that in general colleges are in a better financial condition than banks.

Typical Scenes in Germany's 'Chess Village'

Both photos © Keystone

VILLAGERS OF STROEBECK IN HARZ MOUNTAINS ACHIEVE FAME BY DEVOTION TO ANCIENT GAME

Chess Dominates Landscape Of Quaint German Village

Babies Play With Rattles in Shape of Rooks and Bishops—Game Taught in Schools and Elders Keep Up Competitions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Snugly tucked away in the Harz Mountains is a quaint little village where housewives play chess on their doorsteps while peeling potatoes and "minding baby," and where farmers carry chessboards to the fields in the hope of snatching a game during rest intervals.

For in Stroebeck, Germany, countless generations of sturdy peasants have devoted more than all their leisure to the ancient game, almost from the cradle. Babies born in Stroebeck play with rattles in the shape of bishops, queens and rooks.

Classes in chess playing are the most popular part of the regular school curriculum. The annual school chess tournament is a most eagerly anticipated event, endlessly discussed long after its occurrence. The winners invariably receive new chessboards as prizes.

Nor is the hobby confined to the young. With juvenile enthusiasm and finished skill, grandmothers cogitate over chessboards in front of the fire, their knitting forgotten in their laps. Uninterrupted chess playing is the supreme recompense of years of steady toil for retired farmers.

The spell is as strong as ever, yet nobody knows why and when it took hold of Stroebeck. The "Chess Village" is referred to in very ancient chronicles. As far back as 300 years ago, Frederick the Great, in recognition of Stroebeck villagers' singular accomplishment, bestowed upon them a set of silver chessmen and a chessboard which, let into the wall of the local "Chess Inn," is to this day proudly exhibited to visitors.

Six-Hour Rail Day To Be Investigated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Investigation of the feasibility of instituting the six-hour day among railroad employees will be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with a resolution passed yesterday by the Senate.

Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, introducing the resolution said that he understood from those present at conferences between railroad labor and employers in Chicago that if Congress took some interest in the six-hour day an agreement might be reached between the two factions. At present, he said, there appeared to be a lack of information on the effect the six-hour day would have in the railroad industry.

An advisory council representing both management and labor will assist the commission in its investigation, a report of which must be submitted to Congress on or before Dec. 1, 1932.

Cats, 10,000 of 'Em, 'Purr' Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23—If all the 10,000 cats taken from the streets of Philadelphia by the Animal Rescue League during the past year were to gather in a radio-casting studio and express their gratitude in one great massed "purr" it probably would dislocate the "works" of any microphone in existence. And if the 8,500 dogs given similar relief were to give an exhibition of concerted tail wagging television would have an event worthy of a world hook-up.

The report presented at the annual meeting of the league Thursday included these figures and also mentioned the free care given to 738 small pets of miscellaneous kinds. The city assisted the league last year with an appropriation of $5000 toward the welfare of these residents that have no voice in the municipal government—but a decided "say" in backyard arguments.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Pearl M. Maddocks, Toledo, Ohio.
James A. Maddocks, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith R. Kleinlein, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Alma D. Worley, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Wallace L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. George E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
George E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Harriett E. Allinoyer, Winthrop, Mass.
Fred B. Kerrick, Oakland, Calif.
J. G. Bankole-Wright, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

SOVIET GROUP PAYS ADDED AMERICAN TAX

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Amtorg Trading Corporation, official commercial representative of the Russian Government, will have to pay an additional $37,010 into the Federal Treasury as income tax for 1924 and 1925.

This was ruled yesterday by the Board of Tax Appeals, which held the corporation would have to pay a deficiency assessment on $264,897 it had deducted as taxes paid to the Russian Government. The money, the board said, was paid to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of Russia for the privilege of importing and exporting goods from the Soviet Republic, and not to the Government as taxes.

Rail Research Started by Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23—Wider appreciation of the railway problems of today is expected from Yale University's program of railway research, announced today by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university. The program, under the direction of Mr. Howard E. Boardman, professor at the Yale graduate school, involves coöperation of transportation agencies and experts on the subject with the university. The work will be articulated with that of the committee on transportation, it is announced.

Certainly a business that costs $4,669,337,000 to operate, an amount approximating the annual budget of the Federal Government, is stupendous enough to justify our educational institutions in preparing engineers and economists for the enterprise, declared Mr. Boardman, who has had extensive experience with many rail systems.

The program, under the Dudley endowment, will educate graduate students particularly in altered phases of this branch of transportation, Mr. Boardman indicated. Recent reverses in railway enterprises that have reduced passenger and freight services alike are not to be permanent, in his estimation. Instead of passively accepting the prediction that railways will go the way of stagecoaches and river boats, he contends that an era of constructive effort and research will pull the industry out of the doldrums.

Prohibition Issue Loses Headway In Present Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Prohibition is no longer a significant issue in the present Congress. In the Senate the defeat of the Bingham referendum resolution is taken to indicate an end to wet hopes, while in the House the determination of leaders to shelve prohibition legislation until all problems relating to the economic situation are concluded practically ends wet chances for even a record vote.

House wets persist in their determination to press for a vote on both resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment and on modification of the Volstead Act. That they can get as far as a petition to discharge the committee is admitted since it requires only 145 votes. But that they can get the necessary majority to bring the desired legislation on the floor of the House for a vote is considered to be almost out of the question.

Wets nevertheless indicated, yesterday their determination to press for a vote on two measures before the session adjourns. According to Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York, they will seek a vote first on the Linthicum-Beck proposal to amend the Eighteenth Amendment by authorizing individual states to permit manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages within their own borders but retaining federal prohibition as applied to dry states, and forbidding interstate traffic in such commodities.

Since a two-thirds vote of the House would have been necessary to pass this measure, they admit there is little likelihood of its passage. In the event of its failure they then intend to press some measure not yet decided on for modification of the Volstead Act.

TAX REPEAL SOUGHT

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23 (AP)—Business organizations throughout the country planned today an effort to secure repeal of the tax of 1 per cent imposed several months ago on gross receipts. The tax was imposed last year to balance the budget.

CITIES DEMAND FEDERAL WAGES REMAIN 'AS IS'

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia Districts to Oppose Move to Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Powerful opposition to proposals for reducing the salaries of federal employees is rapidly developing here among representatives from large urban centers.

The Tammany delegation has received instructions to vote solidly against all wage-cut proposals closely, it was learned here yesterday, and the delegations from Philadelphia and Chicago are also understood to be unfriendly to all suggestions which would reduce the incomes of the thousands of mail carriers and other federal employees.

For the moment the issue is in abeyance, with advocates of the reductions withholding their next move until the legislative appropriation bill comes up, when they will seek to reduce the salaries of members of Congress.

In the meantime Representative Thomas H. Cullen (D.) of New York and spokesman for the Tammany delegation, served notice on the wage-cut advocates that the delegation "firmly opposes" any and all proposed reductions.

"No more disastrous example could be set for industry," he said, "than federal approval of a shortened pay envelope. It would be used as the excuse throughout the country by private employers to curtail their own pay rolls.

"The delegation is prepared to fight vigorously the efforts of congressional demagogues to make the struggling employee finance the country. The cuts proposed, if considered as tax, are far in excess of any proposed tax on the larger incomes."

Law Impediments Cited by Expert

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mr. George W. Wickersham told the American Law Institute Thursday that opposition from judges and lawyers is making more difficult the institute's task of revising the nation's civil and criminal laws.

Since its establishment in 1923, Mr. Wickersham said, the law institute has worked constantly to reduce laws to clear, accurate and logical form. Despite obstructions, he said, steady progress is being made.

Mr. Wickersham, president of the institute, said that an aroused public opinion is forcing many legislative bodies to improve antiquated and inefficient statutes. Newspapers, he said, have helped along the task, but are capable of doing much more.

Corn Sweetening Possible in Milk

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—A potential outlet for more than 8,000,000 bushels of the nation's corn crop annually has been provided by a chemical discovery at the University of Illinois.

The process involves a new method of sweetening condensed milk with domestic corn sugar. It has been developed after a year's research by Dr. P. H. Tracy, associate chief in dairy manufactures, and R. J. Ramsey, his assistant.

They say their discovery is the first to overcome previous objections to use of corn sugar for sweetening condensed milk to preserve it. Heretofore the corn product has been considered unsatisfactory because it caused a browning of the milk and thickened it after a period in storage. A bushel of corn makes about 26 pounds of corn sugar.

ABYSSINIANS MAKE APOLOGY FOR ATTACK

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, the Mayor and three other Cabinet members called yesterday on Mr. Addison E. Southard, the American Minister, and apologized for an assault on him by a traffic policeman last Sunday.

The policeman and several civilians are in prison as a result of the incident. Sentences will be passed later.

PHILADELPHIA HEARS BACH CHORAL GROUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 23—A Bach choir consisting of about 70 voices, which has lately been organized here with Mr. Henry Gordon Thunder as its director, gave its first concert Thursday in the ballroom of the Penn Athletic Club. The Mass in B minor had been chosen for this opening program.

The trombone choir from the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, came to Philadelphia for the occasion. Before each of the two parts of the Mass it played chorales heard each year at the Bethlehem Bach Festival. The choir was accompanied by 40 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

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BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS HAS MANY ADDITIONS

Annual Reports Note Valuable Requisitions During Past Year

Notable acquisition, educational exhibitions and valuable courses of instruction mark another year of continued progress in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, according to the reports for 1931 from Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, president, and Mr. Edward Jackson Holmes, director of the institution.

From unrestricted funds, $1,000,000 has been set aside and placed at the disposal of the Museum Committee for the purchase of works of art. In 1931, the Museum spent $349,407 for additions to its collection.

The addition to the new wing is now almost finished. It will be three stories in height and will house the Leslie Lindsey Mason Memorial Collection of Musical Instruments, a mid-eighteenth century room from Newland Manor, England and an upper gallery for general exhibition purposes.

The Department of Prints received $68,214.01 for purchases. It received gifts of prints, photographs, books and purchased 419 designs and 2179 prints and five books. The most important of these accessions was a collection of fifteenth century anonymous Florentine engravings. The department of classical art acquired a collection of 70 terra cottas acquired by Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock at Tarentum.

The Department of Paintings received $46,763.08 for purchases during 1931. Out of this, many works of art were purchased and the collection was greatly increased by generous gifts.

Outstanding among the many important gifts to the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America was a generous gift of 34 pieces of family silver by Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leavitt Pickman. The Department of Textiles was greatly enriched with examples of design in weaving, embroidery and dyed and printed textiles.

The library received 244 books and 537 pamphlets. The library was used, it is estimated in the report, by 5656 persons.

Boston's Big Motor Show Is Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

and 16-cylindered motors. The twelves have not ousted the eights. Neither have the eights ousted the sixes.

Careful streamlining is a dominant feature of the new models. Caution in this respect, has been exercised in order to avoid the "freakish." Presumably, manufacturers state, the styles of this year would show a far more pronounced tendency to reduce air resistance if economic conditions had been better. But the present styles, with visible streamlining restraint, were found to be extremely pleasing to the crowds.

As a whole, the 1932 cars are longer, lower, and roomier. Practically every car this year has a sloping windshield, and a great many have sloped the rear end to cut down the vacuum which causes a drag on the motor. Dual horns are more prominent on front. Inside sun visors have become almost a necessity as a result of sloping windshields. The de-carbonizer is another new feature which the "well-dressed" car is wearing. This development blows the carbon out of the exhaust in a powdery form.

Parking lights are frequently located on the fenders. A new departure in driving lights is seen in a mounting at the center of the radiator front which turns automatically with the driving wheel, lighting the way around curves. It can be obtained in three models, single, side and dual.

Supercharger Used

An attempt to bring a development of the race track into practical use on private cars is Franklin's object in equipping its new models with superchargers, the first time that such equipment has been a standardised part of any regular production car without extra cost, it is said.

Other features of the show are the new 12-cylindered Lincoln, introduced for the first time in New England, publicly, and the 152-inch wheelbase Reo Royale, the longest standard production car ever built in this country, it is asserted.

With all the improvements, few cars have advanced in price and it is declared by show officials that the motor industry is offering the highest values for the dollar in its history. A few cars in the high-priced bracket have experienced radical cuts in prices. Lincoln, for instance, is showing an eight-cylindered car as low as $2100 and Franklin offers the "Airman" at $500 less than the prices of a year ago.

The popularity of General Motors' low-priced cars, Chevrolet and Pontiac, is pronounced at the show. General Motors has thrown all the skill of its engineers into improving these cars in the less-than-$1000 class. Latest developments, which characterize the high-priced makes, are also incorporated in practically all the lower-priced cars.

There is an endless assortment of special equipment designed to please feminine tastes. Novel horns, velvet carpets, decorated straps, soft arm rests, silk curtains, and beautifully designed instrument boards are traceable to the influence exerted by the growing number of feminine drivers. Colors, too, have abandoned the somber hues of last year. Light blues lead, with green a close second. Browns and luminous grays run third and fourth. Maroons are scarce, while black, the predominant color of 1931, has dropped to fifth place.

The show indicates that engineers are aiming to turn the motorcar into an automatic giant controlled by a series of push buttons and small hand levers. The slide of a lever now enables the driver on most cars to control riding comfort on rough or smooth roads. Pressure of a foot button throws out the clutch by vacuum on several models while on others the clutch works automatically. The automatic choke takes away the possibility of overchoking and underchoking when starting a cold motor. If the car stalls in traffic an automatic starter, with which many of the models are equipped, whirls the engine into action immediately.

The passenger cars on display are Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Cord, DeSoto, Dodge, Essex, Franklin, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, LaSalle, Lincoln, Marmon, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Rockne, Rolls-Royce, Studebaker, Willys-Knight, Willys-Overland.

Doors are open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. The show will continue through Jan. 30.

Automobiles Blossom in Garden of Roses

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BOSTON SHOW AT MECHANICS BUILDING
Main Exhibition Is Transformed Into Fairyland of Color With Tens of Thousands of Blossoms Vying With the Bright Tints of the Scores of Motorcars.

Entertainments

Holmes in Scandinavia

According to the advertisements, this is the time for cruising and cruise-clothes, feminine accent especially on the clothes. Commercial announcements also recommend that you accept no substitutes, it being well understood that a substitute can in no way equal the genu-ine article. Nevertheless, we venture to prescribe for the travel-hungry, when personal economics demand, a neat little substitute not without allure—a screen journey with Mr. Burton Holmes, who took a party off to Scandinavia from Symphony Hall last evening, and is starting again this afternoon. It's just the season. And you can wear Any Old Thing, no matter how attractive those travel-togs look in advertising make-up.

Berlin was the starting-point of our make-believe journey (if you won't make believe, you can't play). We spent some time there, breakfasting in sidewalk cafés and luxuriating in city sights, and found a more prosperous city than Mr. Newman showed us earlier in the season. Thence to Stockholm, another busy, prosperous city, where what looked to be a bread-line was only a long queue waiting to buy lottery tickets.

After Copenhagen, whose enchantments were pleasingly exhibited, came the cruise—to Iceland—in and out of Norway's great fjords, glimpsing the magical splendor of the northland all along the way, and ending dramatically in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

So there you have it. A lot of ground covered without tourist-fag or tips. Just one small initial expense and no cost of upkeep. It is necessary only to take off your wishing-cap and put on the garment of imagination instead, a cruise-costume not mentioned in the ads.

Next week, Friday evening and Saturday matinée. Mr. Holmes and party will put a girdle round about Italy in something over an hour and 40 minutes.

M. L.

NEW RESEARCH FIELDS OPENED IN TELEPHONY

Dr. Jewett Says Graduate Schools Are Looked To for Men for Work

"We look to the modern graduate schools to man our research laboratories with men having capacity for vision and a general background," Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, told a Lowell Institute audience last night in his lecture on "Utilizing the Results of Fundamental Research in the Communication Field."

Experience has taught that the research laboratory functions best, he said, if it is "not simply an aggregation of specialists but an association of a large number of broadly trained individuals, intellectually capable of attacking effectively a wide variety of problems."

He believed that the graduate schools of the country were meeting the problem of furnishing new man power for technical research along broad fundamental lines in such quantities that research progress is now hampered only by lack of adequate financial support.

Research in the communication field, he held, has been broadened to include new elements of knowledge applicable to problems of commercial telephony. With a large staff of competent research men, whose work is integrated, problems have been met by learning basic laws concerning metals and other materials used in transmission equipment.

"Copper wire as thick as a lead pencil was at first necessary for telephone communication lines, but research has made it possible to use wire smaller than the thickness of the lead in a pencil," he said. "We can now put 1800 telephone wires into a 2½-inch pipe without impairing transmission qualities."

Similarly, through fundamental research discoveries in electrical frequencies, it has become a general practice to utilize the same pair of wires for many separate messages and for both telephone and telegraph use, he continued.

"Research scientists have overcome the problem of distance in transmission by the use of 'repeaters,' a laboratory-developed apparatus which restores the electrical energy started at the transmitter by the speaker so that a listener thousands of miles away may hear the spoken word as clearly as in the same room," he stated. "The fundamental research that perfected the vacuum tube has made long-distance telephony a convenience for everyone."

Through the agency of the research laboratory, backed by the resources of interested companies, new telephonic apparatus is thoroughly tried out before it is given over to public use. "There is little or no experimentation on the customer of public utilities," he said. "Apparatus which cost thousands of dollars in laboratory experimentation is utilized commercially only when it has proved its qualities for improving voice transmission and making telephone communication cost the company, and ultimately the subscriber, less money."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

In response to public demand, the engagement of the Priestley-Knoblock "The Good Companions" at the Shubert has been extended for one week. Thereafter the play will be presented for a week in Montreal and then for a week in Toronto.

A new mystery melodrama, "Trick for Trick," by Robert V. Newman, will be the fourth offering of the season by the Professional Players, opening Monday night at the Plymouth.

"Blossom Time" closes tonight at the Majestic.

The new film at the Fine Arts next week will be "Eine Freundin so Golding wie Du," with Anny Ondra.

AUDUBON SOCIETY REPORTS PROGRESS

Progress in wild life preservation was made during 1931 through the purchase of 75 acres of land with buildings on Plum Island as an addition to the Annie H. Brown Wild Life Sanctuary, according to a report made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society today.

During the year, 7000 persons visited the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary, which has been expanded to 100 acres. Over 100 species were observed. A balanced budget was reported by Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer. The total expense for the year was $25,701.38, and the income, $26,707.10, considered a noteworthy fact as no appeal was made to the members or general public for contributions during the year.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE PLACED 6149 IN 1931

Positions were found for 6149 persons, free of charge, by the Massachusetts Public Employment Office in Boston during the year 1931, through 2105 individual employers, most of whom were located in Massachusetts, though all the New England states were represented and, in addition, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia, according to Mr. Everett L. Hanna, superintendent.

Of those placed, 1947 were women and 4202 were men and boys. The proportion of women to the total placements shows a slight increase as compared with other years, Mr. Hanna says.

DARTMOUTH WINTER FETE IS SHORTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 22—The Dartmouth 1932 Winter Carnival will be one day shorter than in previous years, according to the revised program announced today. The carnival ball has been eliminated, shortening the program from three days to two. All other former carnival attractions are listed, however, Feb. 5 is the opening day.

Features of the program will be the presentation of "The Beggar on Horseback" by the Dartmouth Players on Friday and Saturday nights, and King Winter's Court, the traditional pageant, on Friday night. Dartmouth and Yale will meet in basketball and hockey during the carnival.

Motorships Show Increased Use In Merchant Marine

Increase in the number of motorships in the American Merchant Marine, greater use of American ships to move American foreign commerce and a preference for American seamen by American shippers were pronounced developments of 1931. Statistics showing these facts have just been received in Boston, having been compiled by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

Popularity of motorships has shown a steady increase since the first two were licensed in 1903. At the close of the last fiscal year there were 12,346 documented motor vessels of 1,053,266 tons, compared with 12,134 vessels totaling 961,858 tons at the close of the previous year, the figures show.

Foreign water-borne commerce of the United States in 1931 included 34.8 per cent carried in American ships, compared with 33.8 per cent in the previous year. American seamen shipped and reshipped by the United States Shipping Commissioners in the year totaled 260,986, of which 167,884 or 64.3 per cent were either native or naturalized American citizens. This compares with 62.7 per cent in 1930.

What appears to be a decrease in the tonnage of the American Merchant Marine, federal officials point out, may be accounted for by the fact that the Shipping Board scrapped 2,101,109 tons in the last four years, of which 1,457,270 tons were steel vessels and 643,839 tons wood.

Federal income for the year was augmented by collection of $1,777,612 in tonnage taxes, of which $1,301,830 was assessed on foreign vessels. British vessels paid the largest amount of tonnage tax, $517,225. The previous year's tonnage tax totaled $2,021,195, of which $1,454,348 was paid by foreign vessels.

GARDNER MUSEUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Another free concert will be held at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The artists will be Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist.

Miss Monaghan's program will include "Sonata in D major" by Scarlatti and three selections by Chopin. Mr. Boucher will include in his concert "Le Cor" by Flégier and "Rolling Down to Rio" by German. The museum is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4. On Sunday afternoons the museum is open free from 1 until 4.

Embryonic Biscuits Shorten the Way From Flour Barrel to Kitchen Range

Scene: An American kitchen. Time: 20 minutes before 6 o'clock. Cast: Mr. A. Maude Erne, Mrs. Erne and Mary, their daughter.

"What wouldn't I give for some nice hot baking-powder biscuits tonight!" Mr. Erne exclaims as he sits down to read the evening paper. Feel just like I could eat a dozen of 'em." Of course, he knew that his wife had not mixed biscuits on that particular day, but husbands are like that.

Mrs. Erne passed lightly over his remark with a bit of a laugh. But there was conspiracy in the kitchen.

"Mary," Mrs. Erne whispered to her daughter, "run down to the corner store and get a couple of packages of biscuit dough. It bakes in a jiffy, and your father's request will be granted."

And so it was! The ready-to-bake biscuit dough was introduced to Mr. Erne with much surprise.

"Well, well," he smiled. "You see they are doing it. It's just an example of what one industry is doing to spur on business. You know they have been urging introduction of new products as one means to climb out of this business hollow. It surely is a great idea and a logical one."

At the monthly luncheon of the Sales Managers Club, held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it was reported by a representative of the company making the new biscuit dough that more than a carload of the dough is being disposed of by chain stores alone in Greater Boston each day. Their demands, he said, cannot be met with present production facilities.

The DISK MAKERS present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

LONG-PLAYING records. To the uninitiated they are Victor's latest contribution to home entertainment. Instead of 3½ minutes of music on one side of a record, 15 minutes of continuous entertainment is afforded.

Lest our readers rush to purchase these records, let us warn them that they cannot be played on the old-fashioned talking machine. The old type of machine has but one playing speed, 78 revolutions a minute. These new records must be played at 33 1-3 revolutions a minute.

Of course, there are those owning old machines who will try to slow down their present turntables to that speed, but only in a few cases does this work. The usual results are wailing effects of all sustained notes, due to the wavering speeds of the motor.

Then must one purchase a new machine? No! That need has been met with the placing on the market by Stromberg-Carlson and Victor (with others to follow) of a panel which can be fitted in the average phonograph in place of the present turntable, motor and tone arm. On this panel is a motor giving two speeds, 78 and 33 1-3 r. p. m., a turntable and an electrical pickup.

* * *

It would be unwise to buy a new electric panel and use the ordinary mica diaphragm mechanical pickup, since modern records played this way are giving the owner only about 20 cents' worth of music out of the possible dollar's worth heard with the best electrical reproduction. People with old pickups will find the new pickups on these panels much better and they are weighted exactly right to prevent wear and tear on the new records, which are not designed for heavy needle pressure.

To the person who has the old phonograph, however, the lack of an electrical amplifier in the machine need not deter them. They have without doubt got a radio. And the existing audio system and loud speaker of the radio set will handle phonograph music quite nicely.

Thus if one of these new panels is installed, the flexible cord from the pickup may be carried over to the radio set and there inserted in the connections designed for it. If your set has no phonograph connection a small metal device to slip under one of the tubes, available at any good radio store, can be used.

With this arrangement the latest in long-playing records is available to the owner of a talking machine and radio set with a relatively small investment.

* * *

The possibilities of the long-playing record are tremendous. Many musical and dramatic offerings, properly condensed and with intermissions left out, will fit into a period from 30 minutes to an hour which would mean at the outside only two records, each to be turned over once.

Another possibility would be the condensation of a book into an hour's reading time, and then have it read by a competent interpreter. Considering the tools at hand, the long-playing record will suggest many other similar ideas.

While Victor is the only company now making these records, it is understood that other manufacturers are working along similar lines and should have something to offer to the public in the near future.

In the meantime, the present type of record, short playing though it is, is a vast relief from the dinning of radio advertising, and on a good machine it reproduces with all the quality of the best of broadcast programs.

Dry Resubmission Opposed by League

Any vote by members of Congress to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment to state legislatures or to state conventions will be considered as a "wet" vote by the Massachusetts branch of the Anti-Saloon League, according to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the trustees yesterday.

Opposing popular referendum by the states, the Massachusetts branch resolution said: "Unless the Federal Constitution has ordained it, any form of referendum on a national question is without legal and political responsibility. No such form of responsibility has been ordained. Any appeal from the tried and true method of constitutional amendment is an act of basic distrust in our present system and tends to destroy the confidence of the people in their Government."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot was re-elected president of the Massachusetts branch. Other officers chosen included Mr. Samuel T. Thompson, vice-president; Mr. Arthur W. Robinson, secretary, and Mr. John C. L. Dowling, treasurer.

AROOSTOOK ROAD WAGES READJUSTED

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—Proceeding independently from the effort of other railroads to secure the sanction of employees to a 10 per cent reduction, the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has effected an adjustment of wages in most of its departments.

Officials, agents, clerks and telegraph operators already have agreed to a 10 per cent cut effective Feb. 1, while a similar reduction as of Jan. 18 affects all repair men on the system. Adjustment with other employees was expected to result within a few days.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Southern Club of Boston: Assembly and ball, in celebration of General Robert E. Lee's 176th anniversary, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Opening day, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Jan. 30.

Mid-winter concert, musical clubs of Northeastern University; dancing to follow performance, Jordan Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Sixteenth annual indoor track meet, gymnasium, 8.

Boston Parlor Club: "Intimate Review," variety entertainment; benefit North Bennet Street Industrial School, home of Mrs. L. Cartaret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Presentation of, "Behold this Dreamer," Newton Centre Woman's Clubhouse, Newton Centre, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, Judge Florence E. Allen, guest of honor and speaker on "Women and the Courts," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Presentation of G. Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" by Senior Class, Newton High School, auditorium, Walnut Street, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Delphine," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Meeting, Drama League, address, "The Theater in Russia," by Mr. Henry W. L. Dana, home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Brown, 16 Brimmer Street.

Twilight Musicale, Raymond Eaton, baritone, and Mr. Enrico Fabrizio, cellist, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 5.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10, through Jan. 30.

Boston Public Library: Song recital, Misses Lisa and Alida Paget, 3:30; chamber concert, South Mountain String Quartet, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Experiences in Understanding," by Judge Florence E. Allen, Supreme Court of Ohio; musical program by Pierre D'Or Trio; Ford Hall, 7:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, Prof. Eugen Kuehnmann, speaker on "Goethe: the Man and His Influence," in connection with Goethe centenary; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, talk, "Where Is Civilization Going?" by Mr. Scott Nearing, economist; organ recital; 10:30.

Boston Parlor Club: "Intimate Review," variety entertainment; benefit North Bennet Street Industrial School, home of Mrs. L. Cartaret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, 8.

Children's Musicale, reception and social, home of Mrs. Gertrude B. Peabody, Elgin Street, Newton Centre, afternoon.

Lecture and musicale, American Irish Pioneers Foundation, Mrs. J. D. Hurley, speaker, on "Claiming the Irish Heritage," Hotel Somerset, 3.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated talk by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, comparing life of people in jungle lands to those in higher country; 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Old South Forum: Lecture, "Where is the New Generation?" by Miss Jennie Lee, former Member of Parliament; recital by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Concert in Sunday afternoon series, Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist, and Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass; Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 3. (Open to public).

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Violin Room, 4. Meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Three meetings, auspices Massachusetts Loyalty League, "to bring Massachusetts back into the Union in support of the Constitution"; Mr. Clinton N. Howard, speaker: "The American Alcoholic Armageddon," Temple Street Baptist Church, Dorchester, 10:30; "Prohibition and Presidential Possibilities," Temple Street Baptist Church, Dorchester, 12:30; "Shall the Eighteenth Amendment be Enforced, Modified or Repealed?" Ruggles Street Baptist Church, 7:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Sculpture of George Kolbe," by Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg of Bryn Mawr College, Germanic Museum, 4. (Open to public).

Afternoon bridge party, benefit Mothers' Aid Association, Newton Centre Woman's Club, Newton Centre, 2.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m., through Jan. 30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Art Along the Adriatic," by Dr. Bruno Roselli, head of Italian department, Bryn Mawr College, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 3:30.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "La France dans la Vie et l'Oeuvre de Goethe," by M. Fernand Baldensperger, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

New England Women's Club: "Home Day," auspices Education Committee; Miss Ella M. Horne, Mrs. Robert M. Read, and Mrs. Edward E. Allen, speakers; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Ministers' Meeting, Biblical act from Cantata, "Ruth," Church of The Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Bridge, Children of the American Revolution, 2. Luncheon, De Soto Motor Company, ballroom and foyer, 12:30.

Brookline Women's Club: Meeting, talk on "Current Plays," by Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 2:30.

Luncheon and motion picture, Paramount Publix Corporation, Hotel Statler, noon.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Gustav Holst, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, at the Mattapan branch of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the South Mountain String Quartet.

Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, a concert by the Mountain String Quartet.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hudson Carmody, bass.

Monday evening, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paul Robeson.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, in George W. Brown Hall, a chamber concert given by faculty members of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the New England Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 28 at Symphony Hall, a presentation of "Symphonie Pageant."

Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Klaus Goetz, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Ignas Jan Paderewski.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan Exhibitions of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 18-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by E. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 29.

Scherer Studios, 608 Boylston Street—General print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 148 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Bachman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Barlow. Also a group of photogravures.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—An exhibition of the Artists and Designers Association of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 323 Newbury Street—Prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Mailer

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some rain tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; colder late Sunday night; moderate east to south winds, shifting to northwest Sunday night; minimum temperature tonight about 36.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight and in east portion Sunday; colder in north portion Sunday afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; colder by Sunday night.

Maine: Snow or rain and warmer tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; Sunday rain, probably changing to snow flurries and colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds, shifting to northwest Sunday, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	60	Montreal	12	24
Bismarck	6	28	Nantucket	38	46
Boston	31	40	New Orelans	70	78
Buffalo	38	42	New York	42	54
Calgary	58	34	Norfolk, Va.	54	72
Charleston	34	38	North Platte	22	46
Chicago	30	38	Philadelphia	40	56
Cincinnati	50	54	Phoenix,Ariz.	32	60
Denver	18	34	Pittsburgh	50	52
Eastport, Me.	30	34	Portland, Me.	34	32
Hatteras	60	68	Raleigh	54	72
Honolulu,T.H.		80	St. Louis	38	42
7p.m.Jan.22	78		St. Paul	18	30
Helena,Mont.	10	30	Salt Lake City	10	34
Huron, S. D.	14	26	San Francisco	46	56
Jacksonville	62	74	SantaFe,N.M.	18	30
Kansas City	28	34	Seattle	32	42
Key West	72	80	Tampa	60	80
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	52	62
Memphis	52	64	Wichita,Kan.	26	32
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Williston,N.D.	2	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 22.
B—Maximum Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:36 p. m., Sunday 11:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

SOVIET GOODS IN URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 23 (AP)—A consignment of 6000 tons of general Russian merchandise, including 4000 drums of kerosene and gasoline, arrived from Odessa yesterday on the Italian freighter Uoma. The Uoma is returning with 150,000 hides and other Uruguayan products.

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EDUCATIONAL

Athens College, Strategic

By CHARIALOS LAGOUDAKIS
One of the Greek Staff

ATHENS COLLEGE is an international educational enterprise initiated by a small group of Americans and Greeks in 1925, who wished to have in Greece an institution which would be not only a first-class school in itself, but one which would form an educational laboratory for all Greece.

The institution, created by funds contributed both in Greece and America to the extent of about $500,000 each, is administered jointly by Greeks and Americans. Athens College is chartered under the laws of New York State and organized in accordance with the Greek statutes of public education. It was officially recognized, soon after it was opened, by a special decree issued by the Greek Parliament, giving it the rank of a Greek public school, a privilege which no other private or foreign school in Greece had previously enjoyed.

Thus Athens College, with the freedom of a private school and the official status of a public school, holds a strategic position for influencing from within the movement of reform in the Greek educational system. Its influence is already felt. After five years of diligent research and study of local conditions, the teaching staff of Athens College submitted to the Greek Ministry of Education a new program for Athens College, based on the best modern educational ideas and methods. The new program has been approved by the Ministry and has attracted the attention of educators throughout the country.

New Program

The new program was applied during the last year in the four lower classes of the school with gratifying results. With the application of the program to the upper classes, Athens College will rank as a full junior college within two years. The graduates of Athens College from any of its three departments—classical, natural science and commercial—are eligible to the University of Athens, and several have already entered European and American universities.

Athens College is known as a Greco-American school. But as to nationality, Athens College is a purely Greek institution. Its students are trained in the Greek tradition and culture. It aims to educate boys to become useful citizens, with a broad view on national and internal questions, and leaders in Greek society. Mr. Venizelos, addressing the students of Athens College, said with conviction, "Greece expects the graduates of Athens College to become effective factors in creating a better future for Greece than the present and a civilization equal to the past."

From some points of view, Athens College may be considered international: Greek students come to Athens College from China, Japan, India, Africa, Australia, Jamaica, Turkey, Roumania, Albania and other parts of the world. Last year there were more than 25 students from the United States of America, representing 20 different states. They come to Greece to learn the Greek language and become acquainted with the culture of their parents. Returning to America, they contribute the best of the Greek tradition to American civilization; remaining in Greece, they become links of friendship between the two countries and effective carriers of American ideals to Greek society. They will serve also to keep open business relations. These boys from foreign lands become a broadening influence to the boys that come to Athens College from Macedonia, the Greek islands, Epirus, Thrace, the mainland of Greece and the city of Athens.

A Staff From Many Lands

Athens College is international from another aspect. Its staff is composed of men trained in the leading universities in the United States, England, Germany, France, Switzerland and Greece. Each contributes the best derived from experience at home and in foreign countries. There are 12 American instructors on the staff of Athens College. It is hoped that a desire for a broadening experience and a definite interest in Greece will help to keep Athens College supplied with first-class instructors from America.

The educational purpose that guides the program of Athens College is well summarized in a recent address of Mr. Homer W. Davis, the American director of the school. "In applying the new program," he said, "we have thought of education as an active not a passive process, a question of developing the thinking capacity as opposed to the acquisition of knowledge. In the words of Democritus we aim at 'much thought rather than at much knowledge'; in terms of modern pedagogy, we strive for 'more education, less instruction.' We attempt to teach not facts and opinions but rather to teach how to study, how to find facts for oneself, how to interpret them and form opinions. We place the emphasis not on what the boys learn but how they learn, without minimizing the importance of what they learn, but recognizing that victory in the first is a prerequisite of the second, not only for the particular task in hand but for all future tasks."

Such are the ideas guiding the activities of Athens College. A close cooperation between the parent and the teacher has created for Athens College a general confidence which is expressed in various ways. Leading families and average families of Greece are eager to send their sons to this college. The present and former Ministers of Education have enrolled their sons. Mr. Venizelos has expressed his desire to send his grandson, where, he said, "Such a splendid coöperation between Greek culture and the ideals of the North American Republic is realized." A recent article in one of the leading newspapers of Greece, Proia, describing and analyzing the work of the school, ends with the remark: "At last Greece has acquired a good school."

Athens College has about 350 boys, 120 of whom are boarders. It will be able to accommodate twice the present number when the funds necessary to build the left wing of the college are secured. Fifty of these boys are supported wholly or in part by a scholarship fund, which is increasing from year to year through private contributions. This fund, the student clubs, the weekly student publication, The Athenian, the year book of the graduating classes, Thessurus, and most important of all, the student government association, make for a democratic spirit through which the idea of good citizenship will be worked out in practice to the advantage of Greece.

The American authorities of Athens College have sought rather to adapt the school to the needs of the country and the national character of the Greek people than to introduce from the outset a full American college out of tune with the social and intellectual life of Greece. Its Greek authorities on the other hand are hospitable with characteristic "Philoxenia" to ideas and methods from abroad.

ATHENS COLLEGE WITH MT. PENTELICUS IN THE BACKGROUND

The Parent

Dublin, Ireland

Dear Everybody who loves the Parent Column:

Seeing my letter appear last spring gave me a delightful feeling of fellowship with you, so here I am popping up again (editor permitting!). As I read your letters—and I have never missed one since this column was started—I live over again the years when our children were small, and try not to be too sorry for all the mistakes I made, and thank our Father for the wisdom found when earnestly and humbly sought.

I hear still the dreary wail of the "littlest one" when her elder sisters were away or too busy to be bothered—"I don't know what to do!" and recall the efforts to suggest entertainment. So we started a branch of the "League of Chums," a society for small children originated by the Rev. Vivian Pomeroy, then of Bradford, Eng.

One of our activities was a Saturday afternoon gathering. The members, of all ages up to "teens," met in our garden on fine days or in shelter somewhere on wet ones. "Big Chum" (Mother) had a little talk first, disguising its preachiness as well as possible; then a story followed, after which the members lit a fire and each one threw a stick on it in token of love and friendship. At this stage a bag of potatoes appeared and a small "twist" of salt, the fire was banked up and the potatoes roasted in its red-hot ashes. When done—the doneness ascertained by poking with a large penknife—they were raked out, cooled a bit, peeled by primitive methods, and eaten with gusto and salt. This rite never palled. Then Big Chum went back to her household duties and the children played until time to go home.

Occasionally we planned a picnic and went farther afield, each mother contributing eatables. During the winter we had indoor gatherings in a hall lent us, or in Big Chum's dining room, where all sat on the floor around the fire. It solved the problem for several mothers, at least one afternoon a week, of finding occupation for small "out-of-works," and gratitude was voiced for the help and happiness found in these little gatherings. We also had links with a wider world. The bigger children who wished it were put in touch with correspondents in other countries (the Monitor Mail Bag was not in existence then), and we adopted a "Grandfather Chum" in a workhouse infirmary, and cheered his loneliness with frequent letters and gifts.

(Mrs.) L. M. C.

'Where We Do Not Retrench'

In common with all the world, we are economizing. We are saving of many items—electric lights and lead pencils and coal and other matters. When our secretary leaves, her place will not be filled but her duties will be divided among the other members of the staff.

In one line, however, the museum is not retrenching an iota—its service to the boys and girls of Hartford. This winter and spring bid fair to be the busiest in our history and during the summer we anticipate having two clubs where one flourished in 1931. This steadily increasing activity is all in direct response to the requests of young people and their teachers and it indicates both the value and the need of such opportunities as the museum is able to give.—The Children's Museum News Letter, Hartford, Conn.

Institute of Decorators

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, which was incorporated over 30 years ago, is doing much to elevate the art or craft of decoration in all its branches, and generally to raise and improve the status, training and qualification of decorators in Great Britain. It is able to do this first, by an elaborate scheme of scholarship awards, including an annual traveling scholarship of 60 guineas, awarded by competition to any person over 20 and under 30 years of age, who is practically engaged in the craft of decoration in Great Britain or Ireland. This award enables the successful competitor to travel in "any one or more of the districts within the boundaries of Europe which may be selected by the council, for a period of at least six weeks, and there devote himself to making sketches and notes of color decoration."

Then there are a junior scholarship of £25 and an intermediate studentship of 10 guineas, besides book awards, medals and certificates.

The institute also recently established a chair of decoration in the Bartlett School of Architecture (University of London), so that it is now possible to obtain a degree in decoration.

Associateship to the institute is obtained by examination, which covers among numerous other subjects, historic ornament and the orders of architecture, designs and principles of ornament, heraldry and heraldic painting, and costing and management of work.

Another progressive and educative advantage offered by the institute consists of frequent lectures by experts, on various aspects of decoration, so that although, in the words of one of these lecturers, "the expression of decorative art communicates something that cannot be said or written," yet the spoken word, illustrated by excellent lantern slides certainly helps the realization of the progress of art in industry.

These lectures are often held in Painter's Hall, one of the quaint old halls belonging to the City Guilds of London. It is situated in a quiet little byway in the heart of the city, and though its florid style of decoration can scarcely be described as an inspiration to modern decorators and potential decorators, yet it seems an embodiment of history and tradition.

An able committee has now been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Gorrell, to deal with art and industries from the point of view of trade betterment, and Mr. Henry George Dowling, the energetic president of the Institute of Decorators is one of its most active members.

It is interesting to note that the modern tendency in decoration has been described as a combination of fine colors and good material without either ornament or paneling to relieve the severe simplicity which, in England, is the keynote of the decorative art of today.

Morning Greetings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOUR children have that attractive greeting habit, that pleasant smile, or pleasant "good morning" for each one of the family as they meet together at breakfast? There is no courteous custom that more charmingly ties a family together in close comradeship than exchange of friendly greetings when meeting the first thing in the morning.

Children frequently slip aw from this little mark of courtesy toward their parents and elders. A friend who has recently been visiting in a number of homes where there are children, remarked on this particular point.

In the house where she stayed, there have been both the necessities and comforts of life amply provided. But there has been a scarcity of niceties, such as greetings. Each member of the family comes into the room, seats himself or herself, and commences to eat as one would, perhaps, in a public restaurant where all were strangers. Not the slightest sign of recognition is given to one another's presence, though after a time, conversation may start.

Finally our friend had the opportunity to ask one of the boys of high school age if he were feeling badly, that he gave no greeting. And in surprise he explained that "mother and father never bother—why should I?" So it seems to come back to the parents, to start this custom again.

Even the most flurried preparation of breakfast will not be much delayed by greetings, when the family group is finally seated. A set of smiles is indeed worth more than a fine set of dishes. And with children, especially, early impressions are likely to have great weight.

It is just as important to teach children to get along with people nicely as it is important to teach them how to get along with their silverware, to select the right fork or the right spoon. It is even more important for a child to learn to be kindly and considerate to others than to know the customs of elaborate or formal table service. In fact, with consideration and kindness toward others strongly inbred, a child will develop an ease of manner that will make him master of any situation he may meet later.

"What's a greeting mean, anyway, if it's just put on," we may hear some people protest. But in return we explain that the very demand made upon one to greet another, or to respond, has its good effect. Greetings are so contagious when accompanied by a smile or a bright face, and can do so much good when rightly spoken. The English phrase of "Cheerio," for example, is never spoken without giving us a distinct thrill. And so a gay "good morning" or "hello" from childish lips will help to start any day aright.

Parents should set the example and children will soon follow. If it has not been "done" in the family for some time, it can be made a special feature, to attract the children. Mother or father can have "roll-call" for a few mornings—a real "roll" call before a mouthful is eaten by anyone. And children will enter into the spirit of it promptly when they are urged or encouraged to plan some nice greeting to be known as their own. Not only holidays but all days can have their greetings.

'True Education'

The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but to enjoy the right things—not merely industrious but to enjoy industry—not merely learned, but to love knowledge—not merely pure, but to love purity—not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.—John Ruskin.

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In the "Scripture Quotations" department, verses from the entire Bible on the subject of "Healing" have been grouped under the subject. Some of these verses do not contain the subject-word and therefore would be overlooked by the concordance method. For instance: "And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; . . ." (James 5:15).

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FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE MONITOR

Invest in Better English for only $5
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THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for preced'ence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?

GRACE M. MILLER
1941 Beacon St., Boston

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the masterkey to character, capacity and success in business and in society.

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

London's French Art Exhibition

By FRANK RUTTER

II

LONDON

A WIDE diversity of opinions could be heard among the thousands of visitors who flocked to Burlington House Jan. 4 for the opening day of the Exhibition of French art. In one respect it is a difficult exhibition for the layman fully to appreciate, because there is no single picture that captures the popular imagination, as Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" did in the Italian exhibition, nor are there just one or two supreme masters who stand out above all others, as Rembrandt and Vermeer did in the Dutch collection. In the present exhibition the interest is so evenly maintained from start to finish, the rival claims of many masters are so nearly equal, that repeated visits are required to search out all the masterpieces and clarify opinions as to their respective merits.

One of the surprises is the lovely little painting of "Esther preparing to appear before Ahasuerus," by Théodore Chassériau (1819-1856), which Mr. Kennedy North, Mr. Gerald Kelly, R. A., and other experts have unhesitatingly pronounced to be the most beautiful picture in the whole exhibition. This exquisite master has been extraordinarily neglected even by recent writers on French nineteenth century art, yet he is one of the most important figures of that period when classicism and romanticism were the rival schools. Chassériau is a classic in the beauty of his line and probity of draftsmanship, in his architectural sense of decorative construction: yet he is also romantic in the tenderness of his color and in the quality of his imagination. He is the forerunner not only of Puvis de Chavannes but even of Gauguin, and the Orientalists. This "Esther" picture, which is dated 1841 and is lent by the painter's descendant Baron Arthur Chassériau, is a particularly beautiful example of his art, and will undoubtedly increase the prestige of this master among Anglo-Saxon collectors and connoisseurs.

Ingres and Corot

Another surprise is the magnificent portrait of "The Duke of Orleans," by Ingres, which though hung rather high and far less famous than many other pictures by this artist here, is considered by many good judges to be the finest painting by Ingres in the exhibition. This portrait was painted between November, 1841 and May, 1842, and belongs to H. R. H. the Duc de Cuise, who lives in Brussels.

Similarly, it is not the best-known Corots that have excited the highest enthusiasm among the experts. Most of them award the palm to his singularly lovely composition, "The Palace of the Popes at Avignon," painted in 1836, and coming from the Ernest May Collection. This shows the River Rhone and the old bridge and beyond the gray palace against the blue of the sky. It is an exquisite harmony in silver, pale greens and blues which resembles a Richard Wilson in its arrangement as well as in its color. Another very lovely little Corot comes from the Christian Lazard Collection. Entitled, "Les Maisons Cabassud," this verdant vision of houses by a wood shows a view from the end of Corot's property at Ville d'Avray, and was painted probably between 1850 and 1855.

Cézanne

One of the most remarkable and certainly one of the most admired of the paintings by Cézanne is his still-life, "La Pendule de Marbre Noire," from the Georges Wildenstein Collection, Paris. Painted about 1870, this picture, with the deep blacks of the marble clock—reflected in a mirror—and the clean whites of its tablecloth and china, shows Cézanne profoundly under the influence of Manet. Indeed, one of the most fascinating aspects of the exhibition is the way in which it reveals all sorts of unsuspected relationships between French painters of various epochs. For example, we see David approaching the lightness and gayety of Renoir in the astonishingly vivacious "Young Girl," lent by Sir Philip Sassoon; while in his radiant and delicately spontaneous "Les Lavanières," from the Amiens Museum, we see Fragonard anticipating not only the impressionists but even the Italian sketches of Sargent.

Just as all who are familiar with the French paintings in the Wallace Collection have long known that "little fish are sweet," so in the rooms devoted to eighteenth-century paintings at Burlington House it is generally felt that the small paintings are the most delightful. Even Boucher, who is most at home in the decoration of large spaces, is more enjoyable in his small portrait of "Mme. de Pompadour" than in his large full-length painting. This is still more true when we consider the pictures by Watteau and Chardin. The former's "Gilles" may be important by reason of its size, but the quality of the painting in this large figure is not to be compared with the exquisiteness of his little figure "L'Indifferent," from the Louvre. Not only is there a more jewel-like quality in the color of the smaller Watteaus, but even the little figures seem drawn with an additional precision in their daintiness and charm.

How exquisite a draftsman Watteau was, may be seen in the superb collection of his chalk and other drawings in the architectural room, but while Watteau is indisputably a great master, there was a preciousness in his art which found its most appropriate and loveliest expression in pictures of relatively small dimensions. Chardin, also, one of the most perfect technicians in paint that France has ever had, usually loses in a large canvas that supreme loveliness of texture which he maintains so adorably in his smaller paintings.

The Primitives

While all admit the stateliness of Claude's big landscapes and the nobility of Poussin's classical compositions which belong to the seventeenth century, this exhibition tends to confirm opinions that large French paintings of the eighteenth century have a rhetorical and often an artificial character. When it comes to "great machines"—to use the slang of the studios—we find the nineteenth century works more impressive and more appealing in their convincing sincerity. If this exhibition has been planned specially to demonstrate the supreme achievement of nineteenth century painting, it has certainly achieved its object. In no century will there be found more impressive large canvases than those by Delacroix, Courbet, Manet, Renoir and Puvis de Chavannes.

Discussion is rife about the contents of the rooms devoted to the Primitive paintings, and it is generally felt not only that these show Flemish influence predominating, but that the authorship of many is still far from certain. Hardly any of the non-French experts I have talked with will accept without considerable reservations the array of works attributed at Burlington House to the Maitre de Moulins. It has been pointed out, for example, that the treatment of hands is quite different in the beautiful "Annunciation" lent by Mr. A. Ryerson of Chicago—where the quality of line is more emphasized—to what it is in the famous triptych from Moulins Cathedral. Again, the influence of Hugo van der Goes is strong, not only in the "St. Victor" from Glasgow—formerly attributed to the Flemish master—but also in the "Nativity" from the Musée d'Auntun, and S. C. Kaines Smith of the Birmingham Art Gallery is convinced that these two paintings are not by the Maitre do Moulins but by an unknown Angevin painter under Flemish influence.

These are matters that fascinate the experts, but do not affect the public which can rejoice in the sheer loveliness of the paintings; and even among the Primitives, all the essential characteristics of French painting—its naturalness, refinement, grace and a kind of feminine charm—will be found in Jean Fouquet's portrait of "Charles VII, Roi de France" and of his delightful and most original painting, from the Antwerp Museum, which is said to represent that monarch's favorite, Agnes Sorel.

It would be supremely ungrateful to lay stress on omissions in so remarkable and varied a collection which would seem to cater for all tastes; but just by way of a reminder that even this superb collection of 1000 examples of French art is not exhaustive, it may be mentioned that this exhibition includes no picture by Meissonnier nor any painting by the Douanier Rousseau.

[A previous article on this exhibition was published in these columns on Jan. 16.]

Lent to the exhibition of French art in London by the Scottish National Gallery

Madame de Pompadour: by E. Boucher

The New Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

RADIO PICTURES, repeating the experiment made with Amos 'n' Andy of the radio, seek to present another broadcasting figure, Seth Parker, to motion picture audiences in a film called "'Way Back Home." Though the story of this talkie is credited to Mrs. Jane Murfin, it leans so heavily upon the style and material of the Seth Parker broadcasts that its lack of dramatic interest for cinema audiences in the larger cities cannot be charged to her. Often has she proved her abilities as a writer of screen and stage fare of popular appeal. "'Way Back Home" aims chiefly to visualize the singing bees and homespun kindliness that constitute the particular flavor of the rural entertainment that Mr. Phillips Lord has been purveying to a wide audience on the air. Master Frankie Darrow is likable as the boy and Mr. Stanley Fields is properly unpleasant as the menace. Mr. Lord probably would make no claims to any marked authority in the visual field of entertainment, but he undoubtedly satisfies those who know him as a radio voice. This picture is proving of special interest in the smaller centers, where scenes of simple and homely rural life are both welcomed and understood. The New York audience appeared to be unable as a whole to adjust its urban point of view to the country joys of taffy pulls and community sings, and so it missed the picture's message of tolerance and Samaritanism. The cast includes Miss Effie Palmer, Miss Bette Davis, Mr. Frank Albertson and Mr. Oscar Apfel.

"Union Depot"

Another film remotely resembling the play "Grand Hotel" has come to the screen, offering Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. the part of a young vagabond in "Union Depot." The scene is set with a bustling throng characteristic of a great railroad passenger terminal, with the threads of a plot gradually appearing when a girl, played with simple naturalness by Miss Joan Blondell, makes known to the boy tramp her anxiety to get home to Utah. The means she needs are supplied by the boy when he chances to pick up an abandoned coat with a pocket full of money. Things end satisfactorily after some exciting and rapidly shifting incidents during which the boy is suspected by the police to be a counterfeiter. Young Mr. Fairbanks gives a vigorous melodramatic performance that brings back some of the lively sort of entertainment the screen knew when it was silent. The strong cast includes Messrs. Guy Kibbe, Alan Hale and David Landeau, and Misses Mary Doran and Lucille Laverne.

"Mata Hari"

Miss Greta Garbo's latest film, "Mata Hari," is proving of box-office value because of the size of a following that is interested in anything she does. In this picture we are asked to believe that the war evolved a new race—international spies—an occupation which they apparently enter voluntarily, although once in they are under conditions of life servitude. The Marlene Dietrich film on the same subject was, in one respect at least, more credible in that some effort had been made to provide motivation for the many violent happenings. "Mata Hari" contains many decadent episodes, with no hint of aspiration to redeem the depressing story. Camera work in the picture makes handsome use of light sculpturally. Messrs. Lionel Barrymore and Ramon Novarro as victims of Mata Hari's wiles are made to behave like sheepish schoolboys, presumably to heighten the calm and mysterious manner of Miss Garbo by contrast. Opposing her suppleness, Mr. Lewis Stone assumes, probably by direction, his stiffest poses and most distressed facial expressions. As Miss Garbo's highly personal powers need no such artless aids, it is to be hoped that her supporting cast in her next film will be allowed to act, and that its story will contain some gleam of human emergence.

Says Mr. Schulberg

Mr. B. P. Schulberg, managing director of West Coast Production for Paramount, indicates that there is to be a marked decrease in the use of "sophistication" themes in films, according to an article in the Motion Picture Monthly, published by the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc. It is pleasant to put such a statement on record. Mr. Schulberg holds that the temper of the times has caused people generally to "think more seriously and to shun smartness for more fundamental values. . . . Successful motion pictures depend upon the old formula of action and story motivation which constituted the basis of screen hits in the silent days."

"Dance Team"

Fox has dipped again into the back-stage era of film stories in making "Dance Team," but such agreeable performances are given by Mr. James Dunn and Miss Sally Eilers that an entertainment results from the story of a young vaudeville team's troublous journey to fame and fortune. The man is the usual bumptious and vain person presented in this sort of part, and that the audience likes him is due a good deal to Mr. Dunn's pleasant personality, which creeps through the rôle he is playing. There are romantic misunderstandings, and patched-up quarrels, with the story winding up as expected. Mr. Ralph Morgan, Miss Minna Gombel and Mr. Harry Beresford are well cast in small parts.

'The Farmer's Wife'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The Farmer's Wife," by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, revived at the Queen's Theater on Jan. 5, 1932 with Mr. Cedric Hardwicke in the part of Churdles Ash, which first introduced him to London audiences. Today Mr. Hardwicke is considered by many people to be England's foremost actor. Certainly between him and Mr. Henry Ainley there is little to choose. So that now we can see Mr. Hardwicke again as the crusty village misogynist, after the triumphs of Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street and King Magnus in "The Apple Cart," the representation has the interest attaching to an early work of an old master.

Mr. Hardwicke is obviously a favorite of the audience. He has only to sit down in the muddy vestments of a country laborer and drink his tea out of the saucer to provoke roars of laughter. When he has emptied the cup, he shakes out the last drops of moisture on to the carpet, and the laughter swells in volume. All this might well encourage Mr. Hardwicke to take the common privilege of the great actor, and regard the play merely as a vehicle for the display of his own talents. But he commendably is not an actor of that type.

The part of Churdles Ash is, comparatively, only a small one, and Mr. Hardwicke keeps it rigidly in proportion to the rest of the play. Churdles' caustic comments on the rest of the characters, and on Miss Thirza Tapper's disastrous party, are perhaps the best things in the drama.

Mr. Melville Cooper's outbursts of annoyance as one woman after another refuses him do not fail of their effect. Miss Isabel Thornton's Mary Hearn was also good, and Miss Eileen Beldon had a delightfully rich accent as the disappointed Petronell Sweetland.

Second Whitney Museum Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SUPPLEMENTING its opening exhibition of paintings and sculpture, the Whitney Museum of American Art authorities have opened in several rooms of the building on West Eighth Street a showing of some of the water colors and prints in the museum's collections. When the long overdue book on American ill humor comes to be written the author will find some of his illustrations ready to hand in the print collections of this museum. We cannot but feel that excesses of bad-tempered satire are out of place there, unless such manifestations are looked at in an expansive way as historical documents. "These are things that amused the more easily titillated visitors to the Whitney Museum in 1932" some commentator on unfunny fun may write in 1952.

What will be the future appraisal of a lithographer so sour of viewpoint that he distorts almost out of human semblance the faces of the persons he depicts in his tableaux of disdain for parvenues? Or of the literary viewpoint of the etcher who conveys altogether acidulated reports of "clothes-horse" girls and venal law clerks? Even today we turn aside from such half truths and remember the cleansing notes of pity and indignation with which Daumier and Forain could imbue subjects. But they were artists, not illustrators merely. It is pleasant, on the other hand, to notice that one of the most unfair lampoons in this group, a stereotyped jibe at perennial spinsterhood, is by an etcher who has mellowed in the years since this plate was made. Through self-criticism, we like to think, this artist has progressed out of the province of the village gossip. The ducking stool for common scolds, in use during American colonial days, was a rude institution that must have seemed at times justifiable.

* * *

As a picture of the times it is more profitable to turn from those exhibits which are simply one-sided, incomplete and bad-tempered to the more inclusive viewpoint of such an artist as Mr. George Bellows, with his large lithograph depicting many types at a revivalist service. Here is a certain detachment and objectivity—for all the vividness of characterization—that indicates the complete artist, or, better, the complete man, in his ability to discover motives admirable as well as those deserving of disdain. Too often at modern art shows does one tend to ponder the futility of the futility theme.

It is with relief that one turns at last from the unfair and often jejune social criticism in some of these pictures to works which, we believe, are destined to live because they are on a plane above the merely topical and clannish, implying a world that is not always mean and harsh.

* * *

We fancy that Mr. Jerome Myers will have no reason to retreat in regret—say a decade from now—from his colored etching, "Springtime," with its genial comment upon a playful group of tenement children. Here is no enforcement of a disdainful mood upon the observer. In this picture the artist has a joy to share, as has Mr. John Steurt Curry in his water color, "Galloping Horses," with its wildly free flight of a group of animals before a mounting storm.

Again, Mr. Charles E. Burchfield discovers for us a world of vivid color, essentialized in its forms that we may see more clearly the beauty of a not unusual scene of a house among the trees, "Noontide, Late May." Mr. Stuart Davis, always personal in his vision, gives us a summary map of symbols in "New England Street," that oddly conveys its appropriate idea though we persistently think of his designs as having something to do with stage settings. Gusto, always evident in Mr. George Luks's pictures fairly shouts out of his water color, "Plucking Chickens." "Daisies," by Mr. Charles Demuth, is one of his delicate evocations of fleeting impressions of floral forms and tonalities. Here subject finds its appropriate means of expression.

"Greenwich Village Vista" exemplifies Mr. Glenn O. Coleman's ability to see beauty in buildings that might connote only ugliness. Miss Nan Watson's "Little Glass Deer" captures a shining translucence that would seem too elusive to put on paper if she had not done it, and Mrs. Georgina Klitgard in "Dahlias in Vase" has made the blooms her own with a finality that could only result from fond and prolonged contemplation.

* * *

As the Whitney Museum is privately endowed, it necessarily represents the viewpoint of its founder, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, who formed the nucleus of the collection years ago in accordance with her generous policy of purchasing the work of many artists then less well-known than now. Such artists, in considerable numbers, were those in whom she discerned individual promise though they were working in styles that received little or no encouragement from dealers and societies in the conservative art group.

Some of these artists have progressed to larger recognition, to admittance finally to Academy exhibitions or to the prestige of annual one-man shows. But the total effect of the Whitney Museum exhibition continues to be one of experiment, of strident individualism seeking to find itself. Clearly the enlarged showing carries a lesson to all artists—that it would be well for them to devote some of their studio time to self-criticism and to pondering all the implications of self-expression, that is, self-revelation. E. C. S.

Berlin Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The National Gallery has honored Maria Slavona by mounting a comprehensive memorial exhibition of her work. Though she had an exceptional talent, she was known only to a few intimates. She had large ability, both in her technique and in her comprehension of the visible. While she worked in the tradition of the French impressionists, her style was individual, showing an educated capacity for observation, tempered with a womanly understanding which is noticeable in the sentiment of her work, as is a conscious unity with her surroundings, whether they be children, animals, plants or landscapes.

The pictures are in pure, warm, glowing color, as seen in her early self-portrait—a delicate face with wonderfully animated eyes—or the just as fascinating picture of an old flower seller in blue and gray with her basket of fragrant flowers, or the silky fur of a chow against a fiery red curtain, or a picture of a street in gray with a yellow flowering tree, reminiscent of Monet. The subjects are as varied as the treatment of them. It is scarcely comprehensible that the public is so little acquainted with the name which is now being suitably honored by this exhibition.

The Flechtheim Galleries are holding an exhibition of sculpture by Wilhelm Lehmbruchs and Ernst Barlachs. Lehmbruchs's work begins in 1910 and ends in 1918, shortly before his passing. He was a successful and original expressionist sculptor. His slender figures, with overlong necks, small heads and elongated limbs, are not to be seen in the small German museums; in Paris there are plenty, as he worked there and was well known. His noble, moving figures all express feeling, particularly yearning, mother love and renunciation. This exhibition includes small-sized sculpture. One bust of a woman done in 1910 is somewhat like Maillol's work. Not until 1913 did Lehmbruchs find his own style.

Beside his work, Ernst Barlachs's appears even stronger in its straightforward simplicity of composition. Some of his most noted works have lately come into the possession of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. At this Berlin exhibition one sees a second form of the charming portrait masks of the actor, Paul Wegener, whose Mongolian head with its wide cheek bones and nose and narrow lips is animated with fine feeling and embodies in its statuesque passivity great intelligence and artistic power.

The enormous strength of pose and gesture of the wooden and bronze figures are, as always, overpowering in effect—"Moses," holding the Commandments tablets in front of him; "Christ," enthroned, with hand uplifted in blessing; the peasant-like figure of a man who is carrying his wife on his back while escaping. Finally, a subtly modeled relief group, slightly raised and yet possessing that power which is always seen in Barlachs's work. He never loses himself in detail; every line, every plane, is subordinated to the expression of mental qualities.

'Distant Drums'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

BEGINNING Jan. 18, 1932, at the Belasco Theater, Mr. Guthrie McClintic presents Miss Pauline Lord in "Distant Drums," a drama in three acts by Mr. Dan Totheroh. Settings by Mr. Jo Mielziner. Staged by Mr. McClintic. The cast:

Quincy Briddleman	Edward Ellis
Philip Allen	Maurice McRae
Jay Pike	Thomas B. Findlay
Bill Shaw	Leo Curley
Nathan Pike	Edward Potter
Mrs. Pike	Beulah Bondi
Mrs. Shaw	Mabel Colcord
Mrs. Sawyer	Eda Heinemann
Mrs. Williams	Margherita Sargent
Jason Allenby	Edward Pawley
Dr. Tracy	John Ravold
Joe Clemens	William Lawson
Harris Wolfhill	Arthur Hohl
Eunice Wolfhill	Pauline Lord
The Rev. Williams	James P. Houston
Grandma Briggs	Kate Morgan
Mrs. Clemens	Mary Michael
J. Flinge	Charles Kuhn
Harrison Lee	Richard Cubitt

"Distant Drums" is one of those imaginative tragedies—unactable in any naturalistic sense—that come occasionally to the stage. Fundamentally its story of a pioneer's wife who becomes an Indian chief's squaw, as the savage's price for guiding a lost covered-wagon caravan through the mountains to Oregon, would seem to be material for an epic poem rather than for a stage play. The ideas of tragic beauty implied in such a sacrifice lose glamour and credibility when materialized by actors. This is the more regrettable since Mr. Totheroh's sincerities will probably receive no such rewards in the shape of popular success as those won by another author's farcical treatment of the same theme in "The Road to Rome." Undoubtedly audiences like to be tickled; disturb them at your peril.

Granting the poet the right to try to make tangible his dream figures, Mr. Totheroh has hit upon some workable adjustments, in which he has valuable aid from the acting of Miss Pauline Lord. The weight of the sacrifice idea is lightened much by the characterization of the wife, Eunice Wolfhill, as a queer person who is unlike anybody else, lonely in a world full of people who know what they want. Vaguely she married Harris Wolfhill "because it seemed a great honor, and because she thought she might find something" out there in the unknown West toward which the pioneers were toiling in ox-carts in the fall and winter of 1848. Harris married her because he loved her after a fashion, and because the Government would grant him 300 extra acres if he had a wife.

So when the terms of rescue for the train are made known, Eunice thinks she has at last found a meaning in life. For "plenty are born to be saved; few to save," as the grizzled guide is made to remark. No longer does she shudder at the sound of distant drums, nor cower from her cruel and greedy husband. With a bland childlikeness that marks everything this reputed granddaughter of a witch does, Eunice says, "I ain't scared any more." Asking the guide to walk a little way with her for company, she starts down the trail toward the Indian encampment.

Miss Lord's method, which in itself is unlike that of any other player, sets her apart at once for this strange rôle, that of an adult of arrested development. Miss Lord makes a tragic song of this rôle, with only now and then a hint of monotony making one wonder if she is not just whining some of her lines. She depicts the unstable mentality of the woman, shown in her frequent inability to sustain a thought long enough to speak a complete sentence. Sometimes her utterance becomes a sheer flutter of words, touching in the effect of pity they evoke.

When Eunice makes parting gifts to Jason, a youth who has been kind to her on the road and who wishes to elope with her, Miss Lord's hands touch him as a mother might soothe a distraught boy. Altogether, she makes tolerable—even enjoyable—a part that might become crushing for the spectators if played to the hilt of its implications of horror by, say, Miss Blanche Yurka or Mme. Alla Nazimova. Miss Lord's way is presumably the right way, since it would seem to be the only endurable way. Not the thing itself implied by this drama, but the lyrical idea of it, is about all that a theater audience could stand.

In the supporting cast Miss Beulah Bondi is most satisfactory with her full envelopment of herself in the rôle of the silent one among the five pioneer women involved in this story. Mrs. Pike, as drawn by Mr. Totheroh and acted by Miss Bondi, talks little because she thinks much. She it is that knows from overhearing that Eunice is guiltless of any affair with Jason, and warns the other women that this is no time for unkindness.

Mr. Arthur Hohl does much, by forcing the note, with a part for which he seems not perfectly cast. Mr. Edward Pawley as Jason in his final scenes reaches the niceties of shaded response needed to echo the od notes of Miss Lord's performance. "Distant Drums" leaves a lasting impression that its author can convey in the theater a sustained poeti mood, however muted that mood may be by conventional stage limitations.

'The Man I Killed'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN DRAMATIC and civilizing values, Paramount's "The Man I Killed," now showing at the Criterion Theater, New York, is an extraordinary picture. Mr. Ernst Lubitsch, the director, reveals such power in his simple handling of big situations and his skill in playing upon the spectators' imaginations, that we feel sure that his studio will not keep him continually at work on the frivolous piffle that has largely been assigned to him in the past.

The story of the new film derives its primal force from an antiwar play by M. Maurice Rostand, which presented a young French musician who could not forget that he had killed a German boy, also a musician, during the war in a trench raid. After a year of torment, during which the youth receives no solace from religion, he goes to Germany, determined to ask forgiveness of the boy's parents. Things drift along while they are becoming fond of him, and at last he discovers that they are expecting him to marry their son's fiancée. As he and the girl are in love, his dilemma becomes tragic. He finally lets her know the truth.

This is the strongest scene in the film, with Miss Nancy Carroll surprising those who did not think her capable of simple drama of the deepest implications. The fact is that she gives the most consistent performance in the picture, maintaining always the mood of situation and character while the other players are in and out. This is not said as finding fault with these players or with the director, but as illustrating a vital difficulty in the making of motion pictures—that of sustaining a definite mood over the period of three to five weeks needed to make a film. Fundamentally, the burden rests upon the player, and even a player of the best intentions—such as Mr. Lionel Barrymore, for instance—can seldom maintain his characterization unbroken over a period during which he may be simultaneously working in another picture, or is subject to other distractions.

Mr. Barrymore often touches a high note in this picture, in the episodes of brooding and in the scene when he, as a German village doctor, tells his elderly cronies at their daily round-table in a restaurant that he is through with the nourishment of hate among those who are always looking back; that hereafter he intends to associate with the young, who look forward. It is the winning nature of the youth from France (the very youth who killed his son) that has renewed his interest in the present. Less and less often, now, is he dwelling on mournful memories of his son.

This condition makes the ending of the picture powerful, with the girl persuading the youth not to tell the truth to the doctor and his wife, who have learned to smile again through their affection for him. The girl says: "You cannot go away now and kill their son twice!" Like most of the others, Mr. Phillips is in and out of his part throughout the picture, conveying to the spectators that authentic clutch in the throat whenever he is within his rôle. Miss Louise Carter is altogether right in the few opportunities that fall to her, and other good bits are done by Mr. Lucien Littlefield, Miss Zasu Pitts, Mr. Tully Marshal, Miss Emma Dunn.

One of Mr. Lubitsch's finest strokes is his version of the way gossip spreads round a small town like a grass fire, all started by a titbit of romantic rumor dropped in the butcher shop about the young lovers. Heads pop out of windows, neighbor calls to neighbor, bells tinkle at the shop doors all down the street as the news multiplies. E. C. S.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Concerts in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

AS A first performance at the fourth Philharmonic concert, Mr. Wilhelm Furtwängler introduced the "Scherzo Fantastique," by Stravinsky. The piece, a very early one, is marked op. 3. Conceived in 1908, toward the end of his study with Rimsky-Korsakoff, it is certainly anything but the work of a student, and more like the striking accomplishment of a young master with sovereign command over the technique of his art. Exceptional knowledge lies hidden in the score, and combined with a phenomenal sense of color is the capacity for dealing skillfully with the intricacies of a large orchestra.

In this piece we find not the hard metallic orchestral tone of Stravinsky's later works, but rather the romantic, fragrant tonal atmosphere of Scriabin, Debussy or Wagner. The influence of the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" is particularly noticeable, even in the thematic construction of the work. The content of the music is derived from various sources. Stravinsky's individual inventive power is, as yet, scarcely recognizable, but the art with which this Scherzo is formally conceived and organically constructed bears the impress of an individual style. The piece was conducted with fine tonal effects and played by the Philharmonic orchestra with extraordinary virtuosity.

The soloist of the evening, Mr. Bronislaw Huberman, played the Violin Concerto of Brahms. We have often heard him in this piece and each time he plays it with a fuller understanding and a greater beauty of tone. It is as if he had only now discovered that unity between the man and the artist which enables him to attain the highest point of his art.

The "Messiah"

Handel's "Messiah," curiously enough unheard for many years at any of the important concerts in Berlin, has just been revived under the baton of Mr. Furtwängler, who invested the work with an atmosphere which helped one to realize its magnitude. His musicianship inspired the Bruno Kittel Choir to give a really intensive performance. His tempi were wonderfully devised and the balance between the vocal and instrumental factors was always maintained. The soloists were Mia Peltenburg, Gusta Hammer, Julius Patzak and Hermann Schey. Mr. Furtwängler made use principally of the Mozart arrangement, which introduces clarinets and flutes, horns and trombones. This undoubtedly occasions a flaw in the work, for, in my opinion, this tonal supplement upsets the balance of the whole.

American Music

The German and American sections of the International Society for Contemporary Music gave a joint concert with the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Ernest Ansermet from Geneva. The program represented only the works of American composers. The strongest impression was made by Mr. Roger Sessions's "Symphony." This work in three movements is very vital in its rhythmic invention, which gives to the first movement in particular a marked character. The most successful in form is undoubtedly the finely constructed largo, which shows a great deal of melodic inspiration. The "Portals" for stringed orchestra by Mr. Carl Ruggles proved to be, technically, most interesting music, and its complicated development showed a musician rich in experience and capacity. On the other hand Mr. Aaron Copland seems yet to lack the assurance necessary to the logical construction of a work on such proportions as his First Symphony. His themes show invention, but their development is not straightforward enough for the listener to grasp their continuity. All the same, one is conscious of a talent of which one may expect a great deal in future achievements. All these works were conducted by Mr. Ansermet with sensitiveness and virtuosity. The success was great.

That excellent singer, Mme. Dusolina Giannini, has been so successful in establishing a public for herself in Berlin that now all her concerts are packed to the last seat. At her latest concert she sang arias by Spontini, Bizet, Puccini and Catalani, besides Italian and Spanish folk songs. Vocally she seems to have improved, and though her performance was more conscious, she has lost nothing of the spontaneous charm of her singing. Today she is a great artist who combines the human, the musical and the intellectual in harmony. Few sopranos today can rival her voice in brilliance and warmth and few attain to her mature feeling for form. She was accompanied by Mr. Michael Raucheisen in perfect ensemble.

The Gilpin Players of Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

SEVERAL years ago, the present writer went to a little downtown theater in the city of Cleveland to see a local group of Negro players present Mr. Paul Green's "In Abraham's Bosom." Rumor had said that there was talent in this organization of amateur actors, and that a visit to one of their productions would prove stimulating and enriching; but the visitor was quite unprepared for the keenness of the experience. Those familiar with the play will recall that it is dry point of Negro life on which the burr has not been left; and the action fell from these players through movement, voice and gesture with the clarity of a first imprint.

The major characters of the play are four, and each part demands from the one who carries it a firm and clean-cut delineation. The rôle of Muh Mack was taken by Hazel Walker, whose impersonation of the elderly and querulous Negress proved to be of professional quality. Paul Banks was the son, alternately swaggering and quailing, convincingly irresponsible and slack. Olive Hale was Goldie McCranie. The actor who can catch and hold attention by virtue of what he does not do rather than by what he does expresses a difficult and compelling phase of his art. Into her interpretation, Miss Hale put an eloquent subordination to her stronger-natured husband.

Fitzhugh Woodford

The rôle of Abraham McCranie dominates the play. Fitzhugh Woodford had this exacting part, calling for a wide variation of emotional display—spasmodic influxes of burning confidence in his ability to elevate his people, followed by humiliation and wrath as he sees the frustration of his purposes. McCranie is the tragic visionary whose social aims are undermined by a hostile environment and by his own emotional instability. Mr. Woodford's performance met the demands abundantly and with intensity.

The spectator found here an arresting and unusual performance which more resplendent presentations seen on Continental stages during the next few months failed to dim. In addition to the expertness of the acting, there was a naturalness and spontaneity not often seen with "professionals." These players seemed to be sighting the elusive goal of all arists where form and mood are not touched by the superficial or factitious, but are, on the contrary, happy counterparts of the original patterns. It was evident that under this production was a foundation of sound dramatic comprehension, and behind it, annals of hard work and patience. Consequently it was with interest and appreciation that the history and aims of the organization were later learned.

Started as Study Group

In the fall of 1920, four or five young men and women formed a social-dramatic club which was to be "neither laboriously dramatic nor flippantly social." The following spring, they came to the Playhouse Settlement, which had been founded several years before by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Jelliffe, and were advised to go on as a drama-study group. For the rest of the season, plays were read, and there was discussion of drama and of the opportunity of the Negro in that field. Three one-act plays were selected for performance and from then on, the group has had continuous existence and regular performances. Subsequently, on a visit to Cleveland, Charles Gilpin became interested in the organization and gave the members advice and inspiration. In recognition of this the name of the Gilpin Players was adopted.

The need for a playhouse of their own was met when the Karamu Theater was opened in February, 1927. It is built in what was once a storeroom at 3807 Central Avenue. In accordance with the artistic tenets of the Playhouse Settlement that its groups be creative and possess esthetic integrity, the remodeling was carried on by the Gilpin Players themselves and the motif of decoration is African.

Spare Time Players

The organization is now made up of about 40 members and includes teachers, students, postal employees, dentists and social workers. On several occasions the company has left its own playhouse for engagements in some of the downtown theaters. Dramatic critics who review their plays often comment upon the teamwork displayed; each player strives to contribute his share to the successful whole rather than to his individual glory. Much of the credit for the success of the organization is due Mrs. Jelliffe, the director. One of the members of the group says of her: Actually she does a good deal more than simply direct the plays. By a careful distribution of rôles, she has managed to develop talent wherever she has found it. She has stimulated the creative ability of the players—never making her own interpretation arbitrary.

The Gilpin Players do not advertise widely. Their audiences are made up of people sympathetic with the aims on which their work is based: unselfconscious and graphic portrayal, rejection of that which is artificial and theatrically insincere, reliance for play material—so far as possible—upon their own racial heritage. Eleven years of devoted effort have made the Gilpin Players well known among little theater groups. Fidelity to what they believe the drama should stand for in the community plus the distinctive talent possessed by some of their members has given their work authenticity.

E. M. S.

'Bow Bells'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE London Hippodrome, "Bow Bells," a revue, produced by Mr. John Murray Anderson, beginning Jan. 4, 1932. This revue has one scene that should be cut out, and, but for two sketches, its humor is weak. Otherwise, "Bow Bells" is one of the best entertainments of its kind that London has seen in the last five years. It is staged by the aid of complex mechanical contrivances which enable the scenery to be rolled on to the platform instead of being dropped down from above in the ordinary way. The result is that, though "Bow Bells" is very little longer than an ordinary revue, the scenes are changed so expeditiously that it contains half as many again as the normal number of items.

The most remarkable aspects of the revue are the wonderful colors of the dresses and settings, and the dancing of Miss Harriet Hoctor. The color schemes of "Builders of Dreams," "All Roads Lead to Bow Bells," and of the several spectacles that composed the visualization of Oscar Wilde's story "The Young King," were surpassingly beautiful. "The Young King," a most surprising and delightful item to meet in a revue, was acted in dumb show, with Mr. Freddie Carpenter as the Prince. While the various episodes were being presented, Wilde's story was satisfyingly recited by Mr. Edwin Stiles. Mr. Stiles earlier in the evening had proved that it is possible to play "William Tell" on a matchbox. Miss Hoctor's triumph was assured after her first dance, "Builders of Dreams," an extraordinarily arduous and graceful effort.

M. André Randall, a French comedian, played with attractive exuberance, and Miss Binnie Hale, sometimes with and sometimes without Mr. Nelson Keys, was exceedingly amusing in several scenes, being particularly clever in her impersonation of Miss Jessie Matthews. Among the other accomplished members of a long cast may be singled out the agile Wiere Brothers, and the Lime Trio, one of whom is a contortionist of amazing flexibility.

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BRUNO WALTER

Mr. Walter in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FOR style, Mr. Bruno Walter must undoubtedly be counted among the first conductors of the moment. Possibly he is the very first, by just a few degrees. As he takes hold of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, the whole orchestral outlook here changes. The concerts seem to be more under the sway of an idea than under the guidance of a personage. For the time being, the performances stand for a theory of interpretation, and that the most advanced one yet developed and promulgated, rather than for the special experience and private enthusiasm of an individual. Every device of gesture that has lately been thought up, and every improvement in the technique of the baton that has been studied out, is applied to the presentation of the works of the grand repertory.

For the mechanism of conducting has changed astonishingly in the last 10 years. Mr. Walter himself is surely a greater master of the craft, by far, than he seemed to be when he visited New York in—was it no longer ago than 1926? And where in the world, since that time, has he been to school? From what teacher, pray, has a man of his maturity received lessons?

These questions are doubtless easily enough answered. He has been setting forth the symphonies of the great composers before a public that wanted a fresh view of them and that desired a broader survey of them and a deeper insight into their meaning than it ever had in former days. What challenge! Evidently, too, there has been gallant acceptance on the part of Mr Walter. Oh, that the conductors of some orchestras in cities of the United States had had as much demanded of them as Mr. Walker has had demanded of him! Who spoke so confidently a while back along, about hearing America singing? Give us also, one of these days, to be aware of America listening.

Yes, to direct an orchestra is a different thing from what it used to be, even in the time of the unrivaled Nikisch. Today, it has a grace of style that formerly it sought but scarcely attained. To specify points, the right hand has submitted to restraint, and it has become more subtle in proportion as it has become less assertive. Meanwhile, the left hand has assumed new importance, actually governing the phrasing of the different departments of the orchestra, instead of merely giving signals for entrance and for letting down on noise. In regard to the white wand, say not that it has become a superfluous adjunct to conducting. Far from that, let word go to wherever hickory grows that they keep on whittling out the little tapering sticks. They are as necessary for the steady maintaining of the symphonic tempo as ever.

If we want to keep on the safe side of the discussion, we had better refrain from emphasizing Mr. Walter's particular understanding of this or that composer — Handel, Haydn, Brahms or whoever else. If the score is to his liking, we may be sure he will interpret it with power and distinction, because, in the first place, he has complete control of the means of conducting; and because, in the second place, players comprehend every motion he makes and are able to realize his intentions unhesitatingly upon their instruments, strings, woods, brasses and —well, to moderate praise a little, let remark on percussion wait until another week.

For an American début of the dance, there stands in the record the appearance of Vicente Escudero and his two feminine colleagues, Carmita and Carmela, at Chanin's Forty-sixth Street Theater on the evening of Jan. 17. Exciting entertainment the impresario, Mr. S. Hurok, has brought from Spain in these three artists; dancing that has its rhythmic thrills and its comic and grotesque moments. But it is not to be put beside that of Mr. Hurok's German artist, Miss Mary Wigman. Escudero's solos and his duos and trios with Carmita and Carmela are of the stage, stagey. They disclose little that pertains either to the ballet or to the modern derivative of the Greek dance. They are neither Diaghileff nor Duncan. But they are Spanish and they are great fun.

New Works at Monte Carlo

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Monte Carlo

NEW lyrical comedies have been recently produced at the Monte Carlo Théâtre. One was by M. Jacques Ibert. The libretto is taken from an amusing farce by MM. Pierre Weber and René Kerdyk, entitled, "Gonzague," and concerns the adventure of a poor piano tuner who is continually buffeted between hope and despair, because a superstitious host, having need of an extra guest to avoid being 13 at a table, keeps him to dine or sends him away according to the variations of the number of his invited guests. This situation gives rise to unforeseen incidents the humor of which is irresistible.

M. Ibert is one of the most gifted French musicians of the present generation. His first success was a humorous work, "Angélique," and there has since been a tendency to make him specialize in comedy. Thus the "Roi d'Yvetot" was intrusted to him. In my opinion, M. Ibert is much more a lyrical and especially an imaginative writer than a humorist. Certainly, he is clever enough and sufficiently master of his technique easily to approach the most diverse styles, but light music does not allow us to see his real temperament.

Nevertheless, in "Gonzague" he has shown a communicative verve and good humor. He has never expressed himself before with so much freedom and gayety. But he has not for that reason desisted from giving us pages of singularly fine, clever writing, which lift up the tone of his score marvelously. The ensemble came off extremely well and obtained the greatest success.

Another work is by the composer of "Moineau," M. Louis Beydts, who seems increasingly to me to be the direct descendant and continuer of the esthetic of André Messager. He took as subject "Les Canards Mandarins," that delightful Chinese tale written more than 1000 years ago, from which Henry Duvernois had drawn an exquisite book. The subject is as delicate as those silken veils of which the heroine of the tale speaks, those veils that are so fragile that one dares not touch them for fear of putting to flight the birds that are embroidered on them.

M. Beydts has written a score which is a positive little masterpiece of grace, attraction and charm. This musician has found the way to compose music of extreme refinement of writing which can, however, please the most ingenuous public. These songs are so taking and so sweet that no one can resist their charm. And yet the most exigent technicians are amazed by the subtlety of writing and the refinements of orchestration. Louis Beydts reinstates in a magnificent way the esthetic of light music.

"Les Canards Mandarins" was remarkably interpreted by two artists of worth, Mlle. Danielle Brégis and M. Louis Arnoult. Both showed themselves to be admirable singers and excellent actors. And the fine orchestra of the Théâtre de Monte Carlo gave, under the direction of M. Marc-Cesar Scoto, an extremely rich and shaded performance of the score.

Sydney Music Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Schubert Festival arranged by Mr. Oliver King, at the Arts Club, Nov. 19, was an interesting concert. The outstanding numbers on a good all-round program were the Quintet in C Major, played by the Sydney String Quartet (Mr. George White, Mr. Robert Miller, Miss Rosalind Gumperts and Mr. Cedric Ashton), and Miss Rosamond Cernford, cellist; and "Der Erlkönig," sung by Mr. Oliver King, the piano part being played by Mr. G. Vern Barnett. The quartet played also during this number.

'Aladdin'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "Aladdin," a pantomime by Mr. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley. Produced by Sir Nigel Playfair, beginning Dec. 22, 1931. The cast:

Fairy Dewdrop ..... Nadine March
Abanazar ..... V. C. Clinton-Baddeley
Slave of the Ring ..... Douglas Allen
It ti Sing ..... Dorothy Dunkels
Salmon and Gluckstein ..... Leslie Holland, Wilfred Lawson
Pekoe ..... Brian Oulton
Widow Twankey ..... Frank Birch
Aladdin ..... Marie Blanche
Baldroubadour ..... Ivy Tresmand
Emperor of China ..... Scott Russell
Empress ..... Muriel George
The Horse ..... Douglas Allen, Edward Clarke
Slave of the Lamp ..... Edward Clarke
Première Danseuse ..... Prudence Hyman

This is a Hammersmith Hit. For sheer cleverness it is one of the best things that Sir Nigel Playfair has ever been connected with. Its lines are full of wit, polish and sparkle, and ripple along harmoniously without any of those spills and breakdowns in rhythm which so commonly spoil pantomime verses. Its rhymes are true and exact, except when intentionally forced to some calculated satirical effect. In other words, the libretto of Mr. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley's "Aladdin" is as superior to that of an ordinary pantomime as "The Gondoliers" is to the book of a modern musical comedy.

In an evening of many delights two or three stand out as especially memorable. There is, for example, the resourceful and energetic Dame Twankey of Mr. Frank Birch (who in his spare time is a don at Cambridge). Particularly amusing in his mock-election speech, where his unfortunate ignorance of the names of the great British admirals causes the well-intentioned interruptions of his supporters to throw him into inextricable confusion.

The horse is an admirable animal, and dances with great ability. The wit of the Fairy Dewdrop is refreshingly acid, and few of the absurdities of conventional pantomime escape its corrosive attention. Miss Marie Blance plays Aladdin with vigor and the right intimation of having her tongue in her cheek, while all the other members of the cast, including the excellent Abanazar of the author himself, always ready to abandon for the moment any piece of villainy he happens to be engaged on, in order to lend his bass assistance to duet or chorus, catch the satirical atmosphere of the entertainment.

Holst in Boston

For the second week of Dr. Serge Koussevitsky's mid-season vacation, Mr. Gustav Holst, the distinguished English composer, now sojourning in America, was invited to devise and direct a program made up of his own works. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Jan. 23, he conducted, in Symphony Hall, Boston, these compositions: "St. Paul's" Suite; Prelude and Scherzo, "Hammersmith", ballet from the opera, "The Perfect Fool"; and "The Planets." "Hammersmith" and the ballet music were then heard for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Holst scored a decided artistic and popular success. As a conductor he is devoid of mannerisms or "plastic" appeal, but he obviously had the good will of audience and orchestra alike. It may be said that his music, which has been too little heard in Boston, resembles his conducting, in that it is straightforward and businesslike—very English, in fact. It wins immediate admiration for its masterly technique of composition and for its resourceful orchestration, but what gains our liking is its Englishness, that quality which is so noticeable in Vaughan Williams and which is due in part, probably, to the employment of folk tunes and of themes in the folk manner.

Thus "Hammersmith" recalls the "London" Symphony, not for any specific similarity—though the flow of the Thames is pictured in both pieces—but for a certain vigor and buoyancy, contrasted with a meditative turn. It is not difficult to believe that Mr. Holst had just read Mr. Herbert's "The Water Gypsies" when he wrote this score, just as Mr. Walton had looked upon a Rowlandson print before he set down his tone-picture of "Portsmouth Point"—and just as Miss Sackville-West may well have listened to Mr. Holst's "Saturn" before writing "All Passion Spent." Mr. Holst's "Orientalism" has probably been exaggerated. "Beni Mora" and the "Rig Veda" Hymns may properly call up the Far East, and there is a brief use of modal harmonies in the "St. Paul's" Suite, but Western scales and unusual instrumental timbres are sufficient to produce a nostalgic atmosphere in the "Hammersmith" Prelude and even in "Neptune, the Mystic."

"The Planets" had been heard once before in Boston, under Mr. Monteux, in 1923, but without the woman's chorus in the final section. This chorus seemed important at the concert under review, as the off-stage voices, fading away in interplanetary spaces, brought the curtain. "The Planets" is considered, we believe, Mr. Holst's greatest work. Certainly it is impressive, with its hard and metallic characterization of Mars, its jovial Jupiter, its tender depiction of the quiet glories of age. It is true that the peace brought by this Venus seems a little tame—in spite of the melting beauty of Mr. Boettcher's horn tone—and that the magic of Uranus does not always hold us captive. It is true, too, that the thematic material of the Suite is not invariably of the finest order, and that the composer is not entirely free of the prolixity which is said to be characteristic of the schoolmaster. Nevertheless we are grateful to him for bringing to our hearing these works of one of the most significant of English composers, and we suspect that he is grateful to the Boston Orchestra for lending them the eloquence of its voice.

L. A. S.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British and Dominions Production, "Mischief," has in the leading part Mr. Ralph Lynn, a uniformly successful comedian of the West End stage. Despite an amateurish story, which involves two pairs of young persons who have but the slenderest connection, Mr. Lynn, brightly blundering from one faux pas to another—with glittering monocle and ingratiating smile—is never dull. He is well supported by Miss Winifred Shotter in an ingenue part. The film is entertaining because played by amusing players, despite the fact that it is badly put together.

It introduces us to Kentish villagers who talk with a stage Devonshire accent. Much of its action takes place in a country cottage that is about the size of a Mayfair mansion. And hanging around the fringes of the plot is a disgruntled charwoman who consumes many yards of celluloid in spying on the other characters for, so far as one can see, no reason whatever. This is simply not good enough. One has given up expecting consistency of character on the screen, but at least plots should be neat and tidy.

Mr. Antony Asquith's latest film, "Dance, Pretty Lady," an adaptation of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's "Carnival," has failed to please the critics. That is because Mr. Asquith's previous productions have led them to expect from him something altogether out of the ordinary. "Dance, Pretty Lady" gives interesting glimpses of London 30 years ago, and reproduces rather pleasantly a somewhat faded artistic and music hall atmosphere. Miss Ann Casson, whose first experience of stardom this picture is, plays the heroine a trifle coldly.

Both British International and Gaumont-British announce they will make a talkie a week each in 1932. New studios have just been opened at Shepherd's Bush at a cost of £250,000. Associated Radio Pictures have opened a studio at Ealing, and are to start work on another costing £75,000 At Beaconsfield, British Lion are building new studios to cost £80,000.

The improved financial position of the British industry is indicated by the increasing success English companies are having in obtaining starring players from America. Mr. Adolphe Menjou has just completed a picture in England and Mr. H. B. Warner (who is English) has been engaged to appear in a British film.

'Lohengrin' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

CHICAGO

FOR the first time this season, Wagner's "Lohengrin" was offered by the Chicago Civic Opera Company to its patrons, Jan. 13. Thanks to the care and intelligence of Mr. Egon Pollak and the skill of the artists on the stage, the German wing of the organization added another success to the triumphs that already it has won. Dr. Erhardt, the stage director, was responsible for some modifications in the "business" of the opera. He very sensibly cast into the discard, for instance, the inept preparations for the combat between Lohengrin and Telramund in the opening act. There were other and minor recommendations of the action, the sum total of which undoubtedly enhanced the beauty of the whole.

At this interpretation of Wagner's work Mme. Lotte Lehmann returned to the company as Elsa. The artist brought about a reading of the part that was more than ordinarily fine. Her vocal tone was of the quality that the Bayreuth master may have dreamed about, but—in his own country, at least—seldom could have heard. And, it should be added, Mme. Lehmann's diction was admirably clear.

Mr. René Maison's Lohengrin was, as it had been in previous seasons, an alluring and picturesque characterization. Vocally, too, it was improved by the expert singing that the artist has been accomplishing this season—singing distinguished by a larger measure of tonal charm and musical feeling than had been heard from him in former years. Mme. Olszewska was the Ortrud of the cast and a remarkable one. Mr. Hans Hermann Nissen, evidently stimulated by Mme. Olszewska's artistry, made his Telramund a striking figure, its music excellently sung. Notable, too, was the singing of Mr. Kipnis as the King. The male chorus did well with its music in the opening scene, which was better as to intonation than often it has been. The same could not be said, however, of the quintet following the King's prayer.

Symphony Concerts

Extraordinary public interest was evoked at three concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra by the participation in them of Mr Serge Rachmaninoff. At a Tuesday concert (Jan. 12) the Russian master performed his Second Concerto for piano and at the regular Thursday and Friday concerts (Jan. 14-15) his Third. Of the performance of the works it is possible to speak only in words of unlimited admiration. Rachmaninoff's victory over the phenomenal difficulties in the concertos—particularly in the third—was never at any moment in doubt. He distilled from the piano part not a little of the poetic charm that characterizes the music as a whole, and the totality of his achievements was such that both audience and orchestra paid him the homage that is given only to the choicest spirits in art. It must not be said, however, that the trophies were all due the composer-pianist. His concertos depend for much of their effect on the orchestra, and both Mr. Stock and the men who play under him accomplished a stirring feat of art.

At all the concerts the first division of the program—devoted entirely to the music of Rachmaninoff—was the same. It comprised a Vocalise for violins and orchestra, the symphonic poem, "The Island of the Dead," and five orchestral arrangements, made by Respighi, of Tableaux-Etudes written originally for piano. Some of the interest of this part of the artistic scheme was discounted by the circumstance that practically all of it was somber in character and in a minor key. The symphonic poem, inspired by Böcklin's picture, "Die Toteninsel," was interpreted with imagination and poetic feeling by Mr. Stock and the orchestra, and they squeezed all possible effect out of the Etudes. Yet the principal excitements of the concert came with Mr. Rachmaninoff and his concertos.

Alexander Kipnis

It is so seldom that opera singers are able to disport themselves convincingly in the literature of pure song that a recital given Jan. 17 by Mr. Alexander Kipnis, of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, deserves mention. The artist established his earnestness as well as his technical skill by presenting at the outset of his program two remarkable arias by Handel. The first of these was drawn from the opera "Tamerlano," which Handel composed in 1724. In it Mr. Kipnis sang with arresting emotion and power the farewell of the old emperor, Bajazet, to his daughter after he has been defeated by the insolent Tamerlane. The second aria was from the latter opera, "Berenice," and contained some of that bravura passage-work that eighteenth century audiences loved and that vocalists must have feared.

Mr. Kipnis rose to lofty heights in his interpretation of songs by Schubert, Hugo Wolf and Strauss. His reading of Wolf's setting of Eichendorff's "Versechwiegene Liebe" was one of exquisite poetry, and the same quality pervaded Strauss's familiar "Traum durch die Dämmerung," as well as the other works. It should be added that some of the beauty of this music-making was given it by the piano accompaniments of Egon Pollak, the conductor of the German repertory at the opera.

Amusements

BOSTON

OPERA SEATS

Choice Locations—Floor and Balcony

BURKE, 144 Boylston Street

JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Eve at 8:15 Jan. 28
Klaus Goetze, Pianist
Mason & Hamlin
Tickets $2-75c at Box Office or from Miss Hildegard Pick, 109 Warren Avenue. Telephone Com. 6931.

SYMPHONY HALL
Monday, Jan. 25, at 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

KATHARINE CORNELL in THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
EMPIRE, B'way, 40 St. Mats. WED. and SAT. Last 4 Weeks

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE ONEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day
Homecoming The Hunted. The Haunted.
Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way.

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in
THE LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others.
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th Street. Evs. 8:45. Balcony $1 to $2.50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45.

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Monday, February 1
Two Weeks' Engagement
Ticket Sale Opens at the Boston Opera House MONDAY, JANUARY 25
Prices: $7, $6.50, $6, $5.50, $5, $4.50, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 (tax exempt)

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

How to Know the Evergreens

Their Contributions to the Garden Picture

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Incorporated
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

WE SCARCELY can expect to know the many characteristics of evergreens by merely looking at their pictures. We learn to know them by living with them, so that they become as familiar to us as the sight of a friend. In this article we are interested mainly in the pictorial aspect and will try to describe those that are most valuable in garden design. Even a single evergreen is a dominant note in the garden or limited landscape. Except on a very large scale, evergreens do not merge, but stand out in silhouettelike form and mass. This very dominance calls for extreme caution in location and selection, requiring full knowledge of the many varieties. Therefore, in studying them, let us first become acquainted with the different types and groups and then determine upon their pictorial qualities. In the garden picture we wish to know how the needles are merged into a mass, dense or open, whether the tree's outline is irregular, presents the symmetry of a triangle or rises in a straight and narrow line, and whether the color or shade is dark green or bluish-gray.

Fortunately for the student, most of the outstanding pictorial qualities are fairly well confined to certain groups, and for that reason it is best to study evergreens by groups, taking one group at a time, keeping especially in mind their use and function in the garden design. Let us consider the pines. They have a strong appeal and can be bought cheaply, yet for the small garden their uses should be restricted by careful selection.

For Informal Planting

Most pines are rapid-growing trees and become soon out of scale in the small garden, not so much by their height but by spread, bigness of limbs and branches and their general informal appearance. This is not evident when small, compact pines from 5 to 8 feet are planted, often on account of their low cost, but it soon results in disappointment and expensive replacements.

Pines are excellent for informal plantations where they can freely develop into small or large glades. The best known and most beloved among the pines is probably the white pine, which grows to be the largest and should, therefore, be planted only as a specimen near buildings or in groups along boundaries where sufficient expansion room is available. The white pine will grow in the poorest sand as well as in the moisture of bottom lands, making it all the more suitable for informal planting. Its branches give a horizontal effect, fairly regular when the tree is young, often developing into a most picturesque irregularity after long years of strife with the elements.

The Austrian pine is a better tree for garden use. It is perhaps the hardiest of all, due to its resistance to the most varied and trying conditions. It has long needles in bunches of two, making a very dark green mass. It is as undaunted by the storm of the sea as by the smoke of the city. It has been called the "formal" pine tree, due to its density and upright form.

Decidedly informal and picturesque at all times is the Scotch pine (Pinus sylvestris)—and a decided contrast to the Austrian pine. The needles are short and thick. The bark is rough and often crooked and the branches spread in an irregular manner. The shade is light green and very effective in contrast with darker pines or spruces. The Scotch pine is ideal for a background to the informal rock garden and for irregular boundary plantations. It has no place, however, in the formal scheme of gardening.

The best pine tree for limited garden areas is the Swiss stone pine (Pinus cembra) of compact, slow-growing habit and supplying on a small scale the soft and velvety effect so peculiar to all pines. Pinus monticolor—with its blue effect—offers the same qualities of limited growth but is not so easily secured, although it is worth looking for.

For windbreaks and woodlike plantations one should add to the above-named varieties—except the last named—the Jack pine, the western yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa) and the red pine (Pinus resinosa).

For Smaller Spaces

The owner of the small garden and limited home grounds should study the spruces, for they will prove more in scale with surroundings. Their triangular outline differs little. The study must be made with regard to color and shade, to the general effect of the branches which are decidedly horizontal or oblique, and offer a dense or open foliage with few or many shadows.

The Norway spruce was a great favorite until newer varieties gave opportunities for more varied pictorial combinations. Its structural design is upward oblique, although sometimes the lower branches are slightly drooping. Toward the top the foliage becomes open with a decidedly pointed effect. While Norway spruce gives a decided character to an evergreen planting, it should be supplemented by the following firs and spruces that have a neater appearance, maintain their foliage better and offer more variety in color or shade.

The Colorado blue spruce has a decided horizontal effect, is very hardy, compact in foliage and with its almost pale-blue shade represents a diminishing value in the evergreen color scheme. When planted in the rear of a group or several groups as seen from a certain important viewpoint this blue effect most decidedly creates an effect of increased distance. The Colorado blue spruce should not be planted as specimens standing alone as their main value lies in the contrast through foliage, texture and shade. It is, by the way, one of the best evergreens for seaside planting.

The concolor fir, with less horizontal emphasis, is in many objects like the Colorado spruce. Its foliage is not quite as pale but rather bluish-green, its name being derived from the fact that the upper and lower side of the needles are the same color. The Douglas fir, as well as the concolor fir, seem to me the best evergreens to use in limited spaces where for a good many years they will remain in scale because their growth is more even and not as spreading as that of the pines and the Norway spruce.

I should not omit the Engelman spruce which, where a single specimen is desired, can hardly be surpassed for its perfection in form and foliage.

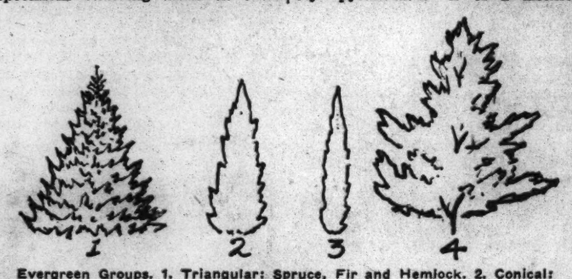
Compact and Slow Growing

Last, but by no means least—the hemlock must be mentioned as one of the very best evergreens for the smaller garden, as it grows very slowly and remains very compact. The hemlock offers more of a horticultural problem, since it requires shade above and a cool place below the ground. While the Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) is best known, the Carolina hemlock (Tsuga caroliniana) is more and more taking its place because it is hardier and will thrive in the open.

Thus we have the informal pines and the triangular, rather massive spruces for the strong and bold effects. These masses we should relieve by introducing between them groups of the spirelike or conical evergreens, among which group we will find many varieties.

Spires and Cones

First, there are the cedars so often seen on hilltops, and teaching us to interpret nature even on the small scale of our garden. Even a self-made slight "hill" helps to give to the cedar group a certain emphasis and natural appearance. The cedar is an upright juniper, and should be faced down with some of the spreading junipers. Effective groups can be made by combining the red cedars and the blue cedars (Juniperus virginiana glauca), keeping the latter in the distance. Less known, but deserving of recognition is the Cannart cedar (Juniperus cannarti), a compact, slow-growing tree, that may be kept to almost permanent size. Other upright evergreens are the arborvitæs, of which the American arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis) is the best known, and with the variety "pyramidalis" is of a distinct columnar shape and especially suitable for distinct architectural use.



Evergreen Groups. 1. Triangular: Spruce, Fir and Hemlock. 2. Conical: Cedar, Cypress, Aborvitæ, Jumper. 3. Narrow Conical: Pyramidical Arborvitæ, Swedish Juniper, Columnar Chinese Juniper. 4. Upward Spreading: The Pines.

The Chinese arborvitæ (Biota orientalis) is gaining more favor, as it is being used for its clear and compact foliage, holding its color better than any other variety.

In a small and distinctly formal garden it is best not to mix arborvitæs and red cedars, as the latter appear to dominate and in spite of their regularity give an informal touch—with the exception of the blue cedars which are generally more columnar.

For contrast and variety among the conical evergreens, introduce some of the feathery Retinosperas or Chamæcyparis, most of which lend themselves with grace to the shearing process.

Having become acquainted with these evergreens so that you can visualize them, and having studied their location and relation in nature's own landscape foliage, you will look upon your garden from a structural viewpoint. Places where foliage strength is needed will suggest themselves to you. In doing this "remodeling" work, the best method is to outline these masses upon a sketch plan of the garden, taking care to establish a certain continuity by making larger and fewer groups rather than cause a spotted effect by many small groups. Make groups of the same variety and secure group contrast rather than specimen contrast. Establish important viewpoints. Use conical, dark-colored types for framing, the darker spruces for middle distance accents, and the light-colored spruces and pines for distant merging.

When the evergreen structure is built, another task lies before you: that of draping and softening the structure with delicate flowering shrubs, that will not weaken the structure but all through the seasons and in many different ways emphasize by contrast and supplement the beauty of both the shrubs and the evergreens. This, however, will have to be told in another article.

At a later date Mr. Hans will discuss the subject of combining deciduous shrubberry with evergreen planting.

A Combination Planting of Various Evergreen Types. Note the Horizontal, Oblique, Drooping and Vertical Effects. Designed and Sketched by Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect.

A Chrysanthemum From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Youngstown, Ohio

From Japan comes a new hardy flower which will grow either indoors or out, and has many unusual qualities. It is the Japanese mountain chrysanthemum, Chrysanthemum Japonicum. Some of the colors are pure white, lemon, golden yellow, pink, rose, scarlet, and crimson. The starlike flowers grow in profusion on plants that can be trained into long sprays or shapely bushes. You can choose between flowers either large or small, single, semidouble, quilled, or crested. Even though it is a hardy perennial, this flower will bloom the first year from sowing and will reach a large size.

In the latitude of Ohio, it blooms very late in the fall after most of the very bright flowers are gone, which, of course, adds to its attraction. Keeping the fall garden beautiful and bright is a problem for all gardeners. The Japanese mountain chrysanthemum will go a long way to remedy this difficulty for just as the other flowers fade and wither, and the garden begins to look bare and brown, its blooms will burst forth in all their brilliance and glory.

As a potted plant for the house, it makes a beautiful spray. Long after the frosts have ruined all outdoor flowers, the potted chrysanthemum will continue to bloom as beautifully as ever. E. G.

Culled From Our Mail

Kansas City, Mo.

To the Christian Science Monitor:

In the series of articles on home heating appearing recently in the Monitor there was one point which I had hoped to see brought out but was not included. This point is in regard to the distribution of heat from hot-air pipe furnaces.

The house in which I occupy a second floor room is heated by a hot-air pipe furnace with automatic oil burner. The thermostat, which was set to cut off the furnace at 73 degrees, is located between the two main rooms of the first floor. But when this temperature was reached in that part of the house the temperature in my room had reached only 64 or 66 degrees. As the pipe to my room and the register were wide open and could not be opened wider, the alternative was found to be to turn off, part way, the dampers in the two pipes leading to that part of the house where the heat is controlled by the thermostat. Another room on the second floor was found to be getting too much heat and the damper in the pipe to that room was also turned down. This manipulation with a little experimentation remedied the difficulty. It was found that the dampers had to be turned off as much as 40 or 50 per cent.

It may thus be seen that the distribution of heat from any hot-air pipe furnace may be regulated, in spite of any miscalculation as to size of pipes when the furnace was installed. I believe all pipe furnaces are provided with the dampers in the pipes in the basement.

T. V. Anderson.

We sent a copy of the above letter to Mr. Ratiger for comment. One excerpt from his reply follows.—The Editor.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Mr. Anderson's difficulty has been a quite common one. Fortunately for him, the heating system using hot air as a medium for carrying heat into the rooms is most adaptable to such adjustment. In a steam or hot-water heating system changes in pipework or relocation of the thermostat would have been necessary. Mr. Anderson may find, however, that on days when the wind is blowing strongly against the walls of his room the major part of the heat will come from the registers on the opposite side of the house; this is a common experience with a hot-air heating system. I would be glad to write on this type of system, although I have not felt that there was very much interest in the subject, the system being more or less obsolete.

Wallace F. Rainger.

La Rochester Photo from Orient and Occident

MEXICAN FLOWER SELLER

Across the Rio Grande and into a land of fruit and flowers. An unforgettable set of photographs might be made of "Flower Girls of Many Lands." Graceful figures with bright bouquets, standing on a street corner in London, Lucerne or Rome, are painted in the colors of one's memory. Mexico has its abundance of flowers and its many flower sellers. What an unconscious picture of naturalness, simplicity and grace the flower woman makes for visitors to her land!

Books for Fireside Gardening

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.

GARDENING by the fireside is one of the most pleasurable and creative pastimes of a winter's night. Perusal of spring seed catalogues and the sketching of plans may be supplemented profitably as well as entertainingly by reading some of the better books dealing with various phases of gardening. The problem of what books to select from among the dozens on library shelves becomes simplified with an analysis of one's particular interests.

Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin of Harvard once classified garden books into four groups: (1) Those dealing with nature study and botany; (2) those dealing with garden plants; (3) those dealing with garden making, and (4) those dealing with garden experiences. This is perhaps as convenient a classification as any, for it will help one to make selections in the field of his greatest interest.

A delightful, readable, and instructive introduction to nature study and botany is by way of Edith Roberts' and Elsa Rehmann's book, "American Plants for American Gardens." (Macmillan). This is a fascinating presentation of plant ecology, a study of plants in relation to their environment. In separate chapters it deals with the plants of the open field; the juniper hillside; the gray birches; the pines; the oaks; the beech-maple-hemlock woods; and the hemlock ravine. Nor does it neglect the plants of water-side association, for the concluding chapters deal with the stream-side, the pond, the bog and the seaside.

More books of a popular nature have been written about garden plants than have been written concerning nature study. Indeed, the list is rather staggering, and the problem of selection is somewhat baffling.

The Herbaceous Border

For those whose aim is continuous bloom in the flower garden, Mabel Cabot Sedgwick's "The Garden Month by Month" (Stokes) will prove helpful. This lists all of the cultivated perennials of the north, and is so tabulated that at a glance one may discover the ultimate height of the plant, the time and length of its flowering period, its color, its general habitat, means of propagation and cultural requirements. It is an invaluable aid in making a study of plant combinations for a perennial border.

Another help to the flower gardener is "The Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers," by Richardson Wright (Lippincott). The author treats gardening as the sport of sports, and provides all of the necessary rules for playing the game. The first part of the book contains all of the practical information on soils, plant propagation, plant diseases and pests, to which one reacts almost subconsciously in the more advanced stages of his gardening experience. The second part of the book is devoted to the diversities of garden practice. It tells the story of perennials—their likes and idiosyncrasies; it details the uses of annuals, with suggestions on how to get the most out of them; it treats of bulbs and tubers, of roses and rose gardens, rock gardens, wild and water gardens. It is a veritable encyclopedia of information on flowers and flowering plants, their propagation and care, written in a casual style by a man whose sense of humor dominates his zest for his favorite sport. After the general run of books on garden plants, "The Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers," is refreshing indeed.

For the confirmed rock gardener, whose curiosity about alpine plants leads him far afield, there is no better set of books than the two volumes on "The English Rock Garden," by Reginald Farrar (Nelson). These are hardly books for casual reading at the bedtime hour, but rather they are books for study. Mr. Farrar was inspired to compile this monumental work after many rugged experiences across the uncharted seas of nursery catalogues. "The English Rock Garden" probably contains the most complete descriptive list of rock garden plants printed in the English language.

Lists of Alpines

Of the numerous popular handbooks on rock gardens, Stephen Hamblin's "American Rock Gardens" (Judd, N. Y.) is probably the best. This not only considers rock garden design and construction, but is especially valuable for its plant lists.

For those whose interests lie in water gardening, "Garden Pools," by L. W. Ramsey and C. H. Lawrence (Macmillan), is recommended. This is a practical little book written by landscape architects of considerable experience. It is a thoroughly reliable guide to the design, construction, and planting of garden pools, both large and small.

For gardeners of the American Gulf states, there is hardly a better book than H. Harold Hume's "Gardening in the Lower South" (Macmillan). It is a guide to the best in gardening practice with reference to the conditions of the region.

Many of the books dealing with garden experience are written in a chatty, informal style. Interesting as well as instructive among them is "A Garden Book for Autumn and Winter," by Charles Downing Lay (Duffield). This volume, in addition to its many practical suggestions on autumn and winter work in the garden, contains a chapter on the landscape which shows a keen understanding of natural topography and ecology as well as a very sensitive appreciation of natural landscape. That chapter alone makes the book worth while.

"Spring in the Little Garden," by Frances Edge McIlvaine (Little, Brown & Co.) paints for the reader the charming pictures of a long-awaited spring. In a sense, it does for spring what Mr. Lay's book does for autumn and winter.

Plant History

Transcending any of these books, and combining all four classifications of garden literature, is E. H. Wilson's "If I Were to Make a Garden" (Stratford, Boston). It includes interesting bits of garden history as well as notations on the origin and subsequent history of many plants. Dr. Wilson's plant hunting experiences in the Orient, and his horticultural experiences in Great Britain and America gave him probably more first-hand information about plants than that possessed by any other individual. Plant ecology, plant families, plant characteristics, plants for various situations and purposes all are discussed with a depth and understanding impossible to appreciate unless read word for word. It is Dr. Wilson's last book, edited by Richardson Wright and published after Dr. Wilson passed away. Happily it is unacademic, though rich in detail, and should stand as a lasting memorial to the man who introduced so many flowers and plants to the gardens of the United States.

MY HOBBY

Altadena, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

I am so glad we have a garden page. My hobby is masses of color over the whole place all the time. My back yard is 80 feet square. There are eight long beds four or five feet wide and about 40 feet long. Most of them have a row of rose bushes. In the spring I set out two or three rows of chrysanthemums in each bed, two feet apart in the row. Midway between the chrysanthemums is planted a gladiolus bulb and when it is three inches high another of the same kind is planted beside it, and about three weeks later another one till there is a group of four gladioli between the chrysanthemums. This gives a succession of bloom for about three months. Most of the beds have a single variety of gladiolus such as one bed of Halley, two of Los Angeles, one of Pendleton, two of Virginia, and several of mixed varieties. The outer row in each bed is reserved for asters, one path having a row of pink ones on each side, another path with lavender ones, one with purple and one with white ones. These early asters are placed about two feet apart, and a month after late ones are set between, giving continuous bloom for two months.

April is the month of roses and nothing else is needed. There are arbors, pillars and arches of the climbers, besides about 75 bush roses. For the next three months the glads are in bloom, then two months of asters. From October to Christmas there is a riot of chrysanthemums in all colors and sizes, from buttons to saucers, single and double.

When the asters are through blooming, they are pulled up and small stock plants put in their places, so that when the chrysanthemums are gone the stock is ready to bloom—about Christmas.

Through January, February and March the spring bulbs are in blossom. Among the shrubbery, under the hedges and bordering the paths are daffodils, Chinese lilies, freesias, hyacinths, baby glads and primroses. On the north side of the house are ferns and begonias, and at the side a long bed of delphinium and Easter lilies. There are many other plants besides—a row of dahlias, regal lilies with columbine, sweet peas, carnations, Canterbury bells, etc.

On each side of the front walk is a long bed planted on the same order as the ones in the back yard.

(Mrs.) M. E. C.

Evans City, Penna.

Dear Monitor:

As for hobbies I have one that I have enjoyed for several years, and each year more than the last, because I keep adding to it.

Behind our house is an apple orchard, three trees deep, to a woods which runs parallel to the house for many hundred feet. Several years ago I started to thin out the iris beside the house and plant it along the edge of this woods and sometimes in from the edge as far as I thought the blooms could be seen—in just an irregular fashion as if they had always grown there. Each year I have transplanted a few more, sometimes doing the same with lilies-of-the-valley. And what joy to find them in bloom in the spring! Especially after having forgotten that they were put in certain places.

Finding them in their different colors is like finding Easter eggs that had been hidden out under the trees and among the bushes.

(Miss) A. L. D.

Atascadero, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

I do so enjoy your letters. I have no real hobby—just flowers and plants and trees—would not like to live without them, although roses are my favorite, and wild birds. I keep several dishes filled with water for the birds, and when I get my new home and garden made up will have a pond. I have two lots adjoining the home. One of these I am planning to turn into an income property and then to build a cottage for myself on the other.

The garden I want to make a friendship garden. I have quite a few plants and cuttings potted ready for transplanting. It is a good size lot, 70 by 219 and has a natural rockery so I will not need to have rock hauled in. It has three beautiful live oak trees (evergreen) on it, and in my vision I can see what a beautiful thing and joy it will be to all beholding it. I have always loved to share plants and cuttings.

(Mrs.) M. J. H.

[Thanks to our two friends in California and one from Pennsylvania, we have a Hobby Column this week. But where are the rest of you gardeners from other parts of the world? Too busy reading the seed catalogues to drop the Hobby Column a line?—The Editor.]

Abelia chinensis grandiflora is not used as often as it deserves to be. It is a small shrub, and bears an abundant crop of pink-tinted white flowers over a long season. Abelia makes an excellent edging for a planting of tall shrubs.

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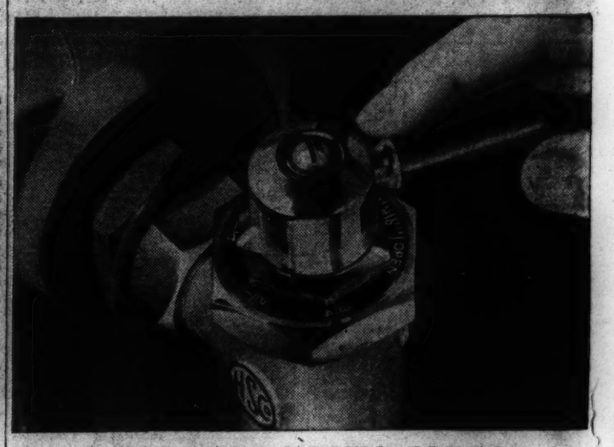

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

New Schemes In Wall Colorings

THE first glimpse at a typical modern interior gives a feeling of light and gay color, without garishness. Whether or not the decorators are taking thier cue from modern painting, there is a decided similarity in their use of color. Furniture is being painted in shades undreamed of 20 years ago, the more ingenious designers using color schemes which our ancestors might have disliked; yet we find them fresh and very effective. The present-day treatment of walls is therefore of importance.

Walls painted in pale and neutral tints have been commonly used for many years, but new effects are continually being sought. Though gray and cream continue to be most popular, we find them modified in various ways—rough-cast silver, distempered ivory, off-shade hues and even dingy white. These odd wanderings over the color palette help to blend the walls with the new fabrics, the rare unstained woods, the metals and other materials being used by the creative decorator. There are almost as many schemes as there are interiors and one is impressed by the wealth of ingenuity shown.

Coral Furniture, Gray Walls

Gray, perhaps the most workable color, is paled or deepened, mixed with blue, rose or green. In one living room the uninterrupted gray of the ceiling and walls gave an excellent setting to the furniture painted in coral, and to the soft shades of blue green and lavendar in the pillows, draperies and other furnishings. The red upholstered chairs and purple hangings in a dining room were well offset by the pale gray walls outlined in silver. Again, in a bedroom the light gray of the walls, repeated in the bookshelves, enhancco the coral tint of the interior of those shelves. In a studio the walls were a rough-cast silver, making a sharper setting for the red-brown furniture. A very effective living room is done entirely in gray, from the pale shade of the ceiling to the dark gray floor. It is enlivened by a brilliant blue sofa and a large low chair in orange, the fireplace and bookshelves being lemon color. A living room is painted a violet gray, while its alcove is colored a deeper violet and has a sofa built into it, thus becoming the dominating section of the room.

Sometimes the walls are of a brighter or deeper shade than the rest of the interior, providing a contrast to it. For instance, in a bedroom rose walls and curtains make a warm setting for the pale cast of sycamore furniture. A cheerful studio-dining room has yellow ceiling, walls and bookshelves, with the table in mahogany and the chairs covered with a silver-brown fabric.

Several Colors on One Hall

The more experimental decorators may try different hues on the walls of one room. A large central hall may have the ceiling and smaller wall sections painted a medium gray while the larger walls are pale gray, thus achieving an accent which is repeated in the checkered floor. A very interesting result was achieved in a large entrance hall where the ceiling was gray, one wall light coral and the wall farthest from the light bright tone of coral, having a large couch of the same color before it. Thus the darkest side of the room was turned into the brightest.

A rather unusual treatment of a music room was an olive green ceiling, walls in a much paler shade of green with rose-brown furniture, which gave the effect of a stage setting. A man's study, done almost entirely in gray, was brightened only by the vast wall of books. Here the color scheme was entirely subordinated to the purpose of the room.

Careful blending is carried out in a lounge where the honey and biscuit of the walls is repeated in the white sycamore and unfinished oak of the furniture. Luminous panels of glass make bright spots on the walls of an otherwise neutral room.

The use of laminated wood is very fitting to certain interiors. By some mechanical process, thin layers of wood are cemented together in such a way as to prevent warping and splitting. Rare varieties like amboyna with its mottled and curled grain, zebra wood striped as its name implies, rosewood and curly maple with their lively grains, make handsome walls and designers are using them with great success. The walnut plywood paneling in one living room blends subtly with the furnishings which range from vanilla to brown. In a dining room having curly maple walls, the furniture has the same wood trimmed with ebony, the upholstery being carried out in bright red and the rug black.

The new Whitney Museum in New York proves that many colors are good as a background for pictures. As a rule we find gray or the tan-gray of monk's cloth, but here they have been more daring with favorable results. On the ground floor the rooms are painted white, while the rough walls of the sculpture studio mix white with sky blue. On the upper floors we find darker walls, one of the rooms having the warm shade of brownish coral. Still another room is carried out in a material suggesting cork. Both these rooms come as a surprise on entering them, but the walls are found to offer an excellent background to the pictures.

Rated as the finest lot of English furniture offered at public sale in America in many years, the private collection of Mr. Vernon H. Manu of Great Neck, L. I., will be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the afternoons of Jan. 29 and 30, following an exhibition beginning the 23d. Mr. Mann's purchases extended over a number of years and were made from such houses as Frank Partridge, Stair & Andrew, Bardier & Howard and from notable private owners.

From the collection of W. W. Bennett, New Bedford. Under right group from Old State House, Boston

In the group at the left, above, are a candlestick and a small figure made from the bones of a whale. The two card cases are examples of inlay made from ebony wood, whale ivory, and shell, one of these being delicately engraved and inscribed. At the right, above, are five jagging wheels in designs that are typical of the ingenuity and taste of the sailor-craftsmen. At the extreme right is a particularly pleasing use of two motifs—a sea gull and a fish. At the left, below, is a polished tooth, such as was cut to make most of the objects shown. It bears engraving in several designs, one vividly depicting the action of a whale capture. A group of bodkins, or stilettos, fashioned with delicacy, although the tools used were of the crudest sort. The sea-gull handle of one specimen is especially attractive. At the right, below, is a sea gull carved in five sections from ivory—a rare piece of scrimshaw of much merit

Scrimshaw, the Pastime of the Whaleman

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AMONG the many forms of folk sculpture now shown at the Newark Museum and recently noticed on this page, one was missed that seems to embody in a peculiar manner the essential qualities that set the standard for the exhibition. For scrimshaw was the unconsciously artistic work of those who were making useful things. Nature, as met in their daily routine, suggested the shapes which were adopted, often with skill, originality and a fine sense of beauty. Wholly without culture in aesthetics, the innate tastes of ingenious men led them to catch the essence of form and action and to record it in ivory and bone with surprising effect.

This pastime of the crews of whaling ships is of the past, for the industry that thrived in America for over a century has now vanished. New Bedford and Nantucket, once the chief ports for the activity, long ago began to house in museums its implements and appurtenances. The last of New Bedford's fleet, the Charles W. Morgan, is preserved ashore, set in concrete, a few miles from the city.

How long ago scrimshaw was first made has not been learned, nor can dates be attached to more than an occasional piece. The whaling industry reached its peak in 1840-'50, but was well established before the American Revolution and was still important in 1880.

* * *

Only those sailors engaged in this work made scrimshaw, for others lacked both the materials and the time that were necessary. With even slight results from whale hunting, enough teeth and bone would be at hand for a crew's amusement, after the heavy and prolonged labor of taking a whale's blubber aboard and extracting the oil from it. Then, days, even weeks, might pass with light tasks and considerable leisure, when the captain welcomed a healthy occupation for the crew. Unlike the merchant ships of the days of sail, the whaler's crews shared in the profits of the voyages, a system that did much to ease the discipline and the tedium of expeditions that might last three years.

The best material came from the teeth and was known as whale ivory. Some of the bones were used also, but they were much coarser in texture. Black whalebone, fibrous and of a wholly different nature, came from the creature's mouth, where it hung in a series of sheets, with deeply fringed edges. This baleen was sometimes used as effective contrast to the white, in the making of various objects.

* * *

Nearly all articles of scrimshaw are for the home use of women, although the polished and engraved teeth are meant for ornament merely. Crochet hooks, thread winders, shuttles, stilettos, knitting needles, paper cutters, jagging wheels, are the most common forms. The last was a piemaker's implement, for crimping and decorating the soft dough of the crusts.

Geometric forms are most often seen, both in shapes and in the decorations, which are mainly engraved and filled with black pigment. Marine subjects, or such as episodes in the whaler's life, are often depicted, but not as commonly as might be expected. When the whale or the sea gull or a fish was chosen, the adaptation was likely to be excellent in perception and execution.

Occasionally scrimshaw objects are found which are significant examples of primitive carving, of such merit and value that few individuals could expect to acquire them. Most examples of this sort have so far been secured by people of large means or by museums, although an occasional commercial collection may hold remarkably fine things. This is true of the large quantity gathered during many years by Mr. W. W. Bennett of New Bedford. The photographs used for this page show selections from the several hundred items which he has, except the jagging wheels. His are much finer in design and more numerous, but pictures of them were not available.

The Charles II Exhibit

American collectors who will be visiting London early this year will be interested to hear that the Duke of Westminster has loaned two houses in Grosvenor Street for the exhibition, opening in January, of beautiful ancient objects and personal relics of the time of King Charles II. Some of these were described on this page on Oct. 3.

It is said that the exhibition is receiving hearty support, both from societies and private individuals. Valuable relics of William Penn and others have been promised by the Society of Friends and the British Admiralty. The Wren Society, the Royal Society and Oxford Society are also contributing much-prized treasures. There will be some of the clocks of which Charles II kept no fewer than 66 in his bedroom.

Designed by Howe and Lescaze, New York

An experiment in color, this studio has a white wall over the fireplace, with a narrow strip of bakelite. Light comes through ground glass set between the beams. The recessed wall is yellowish green, with a white shelf above and white ceiling. The curtains are dark brown and the rugs are three shades of brown, ranging from beige to raisin. The couch and woodwork is of natural finish African walnut, with cushions of beige and brown satin, the metal chair being upholstered in tan velvet

Machine Made

THE pleasure that we derive from any form of decorative art is likely to stir our desire to learn how it came into being as we see it. Its antecedents of preceding generations and centuries become known as design is investigated. So china and glass and furniture and metal ware are all found to conform in style to a certain standard that prevailed during each period.

These style characteristics have been given much attention as standing for the tastes and the artistic culture of the eras that produced them. The changes that came from time to time and the reasons for them lead us often into the very heart of the life of the different portions of the past.

In the technical methods, also, there has been deep interest, as the actual manner of producing objects of various sorts has been sought. The crudeness of the means used long ago, to make objects of simple shape or of elaborate ornament, have led to our admiration of the skill of hands and to a high regard for whatever necessary appliances those craftsmen might have used. The outstanding American example of enthusiasm in this direction was shown two years ago at a New York auction. Then a rough piece of iron, 10 inches high, was sold as "Paul Revere's spoon anvil" and brought $9700.

* * *

There seems to be but little of like curiosity regarding the way present-day objects are wrought. In common opinion "machine work" seems to be considered as merely a means of low-cost repetition of one operation after another, resulting in a stream of finished objects of uniform appearance. An equally unsympathetic view of the slow and painstaking work of the handcraftsman would leave but little of the romance and glamour that now surrounds it.

The making of a spoon, for instance, is an example of the present-day type of methods which provide us with beautified things to use. It is almost wholly the work of machines, but these in themselves are wonderfully impressive as they have been devised and arranged. In the plant of Reed & Barton, started in the Massachusetts city of Taunton over a century ago, there is little to remind one of the "Paul Revere spoon anvil," but their spoons are made of the same metal, are more suitable for today's home needs, are offered in numerous patterns and cost but a fraction of the figure that handwork would command. All this is no more than might be said of any one of a thousand things that are coming every day from this and other factories.

* * *

Since the benefits are so many, it would seem that there must be something admirable in the processes themselves. And so there is as one thinks of the whole establishment as itself a massive and intricate interlocking device of an extremely complicated nature, planned to deliver a multitude of shapely and delicate objects as they may be desired. Within there is a fascination to the extensive succession of stages that each sort of an article passes through before reaching the final condition.

The gradations of treatment range from the power hammers or presses that exert pressure of many tons, to the lightest touches of polishers that leave a mirror finish on the silver's surface. There is a fine dignity and sufficiency in the slow action of the great stamps and rolls that act with utmost precision and readiness to effect seemingly impossible results, as they cut or flatten bulky slabs of the crude metal.

Slowly, by one machine after another, its size and shape are changed from those of a fencepost to a thin narrow sheet, many visits being made meanwhile to the mellowing fires of the annealing furnace. Everywhere there is care for economy in material and in effort that amounts to stupendous self-control, an impression that is not the less as the wheels and the levers stop at noon or night and the great creature rests.

As typical of the progress of flat metal which becomes finished tableware, these nine stages in the making of a spoon are pictured in its course through the factory of Reed & Barton and Dominick & Haff. There is much to excite one's admiration in the delicately balanced and closely timed processes of a factory of today, as there was in the patient craftsmanship of the hand worker of 150 years ago

Shelves for Use and Ornament

THE corner shelf, whether it is a mere bracket or a set of shelves, is reminiscent of the Victorian whatnot. But this feature in charming and useful variety serves the modern home in many new color schemes. As a touch of color alone, used singly or in a set, it is a decorative note. Then, period effects in early American maple, in walnut or mahogany, make shelves harmonious in different settings.

When of gayly colored enamel — sometimes polychromed with a dull contrasting border—they are effective for informal rooms. Whether for the sun room, breakfast room, informal living room, nursery or bedroom, they are again useful. And the kitchen is more convenient and attractive with a few open shelves added for cook books and other often used things.

In the breakfast room, such an arrangement is useful for everyday dishes, or it may hold a tea set. Corner shelves, whether open or inclosed are much favored at present, and accent an early American trend. It is attractive, when they are built for dishes, to paint the background or the edges of the shelves in a contrasting color. Thus in a blue and white breakfast room, blue dishes would be decidedly artistic shown up against a cuff-colored background.

In the living room, shelves can play many rôles. They provide space for the overflow of books from the regular bookcase. An excellent wall space for them, when they must be built upward, rather than horizontally, is between windows. A pair may be built in or pier cases used for perpendicular wall spaces. Corners are much more interesting with some decorative shelves. They may be placed moderately high on the wall, independent of the floor. With this type, variety makes for individuality. A few books, a vase, a candlestick, a clock, some quaint little figures, will then be distinctively housed.

Much depends upon an artistic color scheme. Majolica ware, for example, will look rich contrasting against dark shelves, while Venetian glass has a dainty fragility that is shown up against simple white or cream backgrounds. Shelves built or arranged against windows are ideal for showing up collections of glassware, as well as for plants. A north window, or one not especially pleasant of outlook, can be completely transformed in this fashion. For holding any sort of a collection, shelves are indeed useful.

Almost any bedroom can accommodate more places to put things, and the shelf is a decorative and inexpensive solution. Unpainted, they come in many graceful designs and sizes from both furniture and department stores. In the bedroom they are daintily enameled in pastel tints to match cretonnes and bedspreads, or the predominant note in flowered wallpaper. So such shades as nile, coral, primrose, lavender, rose and turquoise are seen. Placed rather low and close to a bed, they may take the place of a night stand for a clock and favorite reading matter. Bedroom shelves can also be helpful to hold toilet articles. Indeed, the shelf is an excellent hold-all in any interior that must serve the purpose of several rooms.

M. B.

The New May Cost More

London

Would-be collectors on a modest scale may be sometimes surprised on reading the high prices frequently paid for articles of exceptional rarity. Consequently, the desire occasionally to acquire pieces of old furniture or other treasures is somewhat dampened.

Costly rarities, however, are comparatively few and far between, and antiques generally are not by any means the exclusive luxuries of the well-to-do.

Nowadays, with prices down, it is interesting to compare the cost of modern furniture with the amounts at which genuine antiques can be purchased. It will often be found that the old favors the collectors' pockets in purchasing power.

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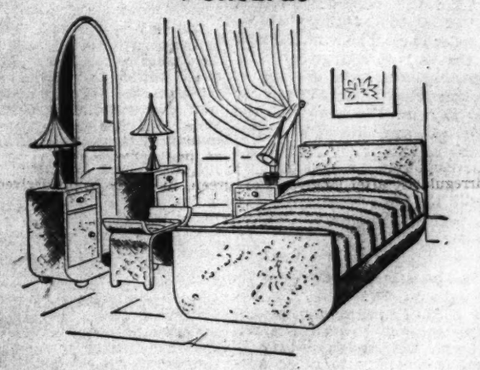

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Nemesis of Nationalism

The Unseen Assassins, by Norman Angell. New York: Harper. $3. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d. net.

SOME 25 years ago, Sir Norman Angell contributed to the controversial literature of the day a book called "The Great Illusion." It was immediately and enormously successful, and must have been bought and talked about by a great many people who did not read it. At any rate, multitudes who talked and wrote about it could not have perused it with any care, for it was the general view that the author had sought to prove that war was impossible. As the World War followed somewhat speedily upon the publication of the book, it was long a favorite journalistic gibe to describe the author as "the fellow who proved that there could never be another war."

As a matter of fact the World War and its sequence proved Sir Norman's contention up to the hilt. For his proposition was not that war was impossible, but that it was invariably profitless quite as much to the victor as to the vanquished. How thoroughly is this substantiated by the bankrupt condition of the world today! How completely is his theory vindicated by the desperate efforts being made by the victors to rescue Germany from seemingly inevitable collapse lest they be dragged down with her!

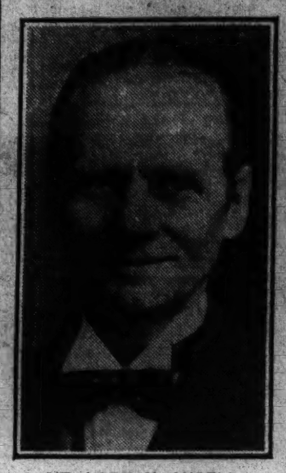
Now comes Sir Norman with another book, equally controversial, with the perhaps needlessly sensational title, "The Unseen Assassins." Again, I believe, events, if they are miserably permitted to happen, will prove his case for him. What are these "assassins"? That is to say, what are the forces of human error that in the future threaten to force unwilling peoples into cruel and irreparable wars as they have in the past?

First is the exaggerated nationalism that makes a people conceive of itself as set out from the rest of mankind, justified in pursuing its own ends, for its own limited profit, irrespective of the effect on the people of other nations. To this is added the arrogance of sovereignty, which insists that every state shall judge for itself the right in any controversy which may arise with others. The World Court is an organised effort to overcome this time-honored theory that a state should be like the bad men of Mexican fiction, a law to himself, with ready weapons in his holsters for enforcement. The United States, holding aloof from the Court, is in the position of clinging to this outworn creed of national sufficiency.

Sir Norman also finds in the League of Nations only a partial essay toward international maintenance of order. He complains of its lack of force wherewith to maintain its decisions. Nations which would not for a moment think their people would keep order without police forces, are trying to keep it amongst themselves by moral suasion only. It did not work with Japan in Manchuria, though that event, apt for illustration, came too late for Sir Norman's book. He holds that the Kellogg pact or the Nine Power treaty, or the League itself will ever be impotent without the mailed fist behind it. The proposition to abolish police within a nation, he truly asserts would be "regarded as the most outrageous nonsense." Yet the Kellogg pact proposes to apply this method to international society, which "has a definitely lower standard of social tradition and morality. . . . The conduct of nations is marked by such immoralisms as 'My country, right or wrong.' Nothing quite so barbarous dare be asserted as the guide of individual conduct."

This is a book of peculiar timeliness. It touches acutely upon the questions which are agitating all peoples today. It carries conviction by its logic and its power. Without it, none can be well equipped to judge of the value of the propositions now being advanced for the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of war.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.



SIR NORMAN ANGELL

The Persuasive Mr. Keynes

Essays in Persuasion, by J. M. Keynes. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

MR. KEYNES is always, and by a long lead, the most interesting of the economists. He is always trying to say something useful, and he has always something to say. He is not right every time; but he never fails to be provocative and it is on the whole remarkable how often he has been right and how seldom wrong. He is prone to exaggerate to some extent, and to expect too large results from the memories which strike his imagination; but though he may expect too much, what he expects does usually happen in a considerable degree. He thinks deeply, and he has great knowledge; but the outstanding features of his mentality are his mercurial quickness, his imaginative quality and his practical bent. More than any other man of our day, he has tried to make economic theory serve the ends of economic practice.

In this volume, Mr. Keynes has collected a number of short tracts and articles written since the war, and has woven in with them salient extracts from some of his books. The result is essentially an apologia—a running account of what he has said and advised during the last dozen years, from the moment when he leapt into fame with "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" down to the day when he forecast a revival of exports on Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. Again and again this collection shows Mr. Keynes to have been not only right, but right at a time when nearly everyone else was wrong, or at best too hesitant to express a definite opinion. He was right about the Peace, right about Great Britain's return to the gold standard in 1925, right about the disastrous effects of a do-nothing policy in face of growing unemployment, and right about the impossibility of keeping to the gold standard in 1931.

It is not so easy to say that he has been right in his positive recommendations; for, on the surface at any rate, he seems to keep changing his views. He wanted the pound devaluated in 1925, but not in 1930, and then went back to his old view in 1931. He has always wanted a managed currency; but his views about its management were not the same in the "Tract on Monetary Reform" and in the "Treatise on Money." He was a free trader, and then he wanted a revenue tariff; and then again, I think, he did not want one. But these changes of view were mainly the products, not of any inconsistency, but rather of adaptability to changing external conditions. In his general outlook, as this book very clearly shows, he has been thoroughly consistent all through. He believes fundamentally that men ought to govern economic forces, and not to be governed by them; and that is the root of sound economic thinking.

There is, however, an inconsistency about Mr. Keynes. No one else has striven so hard as he to expound economic doctrines in a popular way, and so to spread much-needed economic education. But withal, he remains, in his own attitude, essentially a superior person, with a deeply rooted conviction that not merely most politicians, but most people, are incapable of forming rational economic opinions. This gives him an aloofness which his instinctive individualism and desire to think for himself, without taking much notice of anybody else, help to confirm. He surveys the Russian experiment, in one of these essays, with excellent understanding, but also with complete detachment; and his attitude to British and to world politics is no less detached. This weakens him as a practical force, for it makes him unable to gauge what people can and cannot be persuaded to do. But it adds force to his analysis; for the qualities of imagination and detachment are not often found together. Mr. Keynes's essays are a very powerful justification of his usefulness; and they are also a most timely and illuminating commentary on the world's present economic troubles.

G. D. H. COLE.

The Mayflower Makes Port

Land Ho! 1620, by W. Sears Nickerson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

FORTUNATELY for historians, there are always a few men and women who are willing to give years of patient scrutiny to a brief moment or a minute detail, so that it can be settled, docketed and put away for sure reference. Though it is impossible for anyone who is not trained to the sea to test the conclusions reached by Mr. Nickerson in his study of the three days before the Mayflower made her first landing near Provincetown, nevertheless his findings are so thoroughly documented and substantiated by other seamen that they seem sound. He has endeavored to give evidence for any statement that might be open to controversy.

Mr. Nickerson's purpose has been to give an account of the landing of the Pilgrims from the viewpoint of the seaman and the navigator. He wants to know exactly what part of Cape Cod the Mayflower first sighted at daybreak of Nov. 9, 1620, where she was when she saw it, and where she spent the time before she anchored in Provincetown Harbor two days and two nights later.

Mr. Nickerson concludes:

1. The position from which the Pilgrims first sighted land, on an Indian summer day, Nov. 9, at 6:30 a. m., lies nearly east by south from the Nauset Coast Guard Station in Eastham, about nine miles offshore, and about the same distance east by north from the beach at East Orleans.

2. The point where the Mayflower tacked on that morning to start on her southwesterly course, now that her captain was satisfied that it really was Cape Cod that he had sighted, is five and one-half miles east by south from the old Marconi Station on South Wellfleet beach.

3. The "deangerous shoulds and roring breakers" from which the voyagers extracted themselves "aboute halfe ye day" later are the Broken Part of Pollack Rip, whence they returned north.

4. The place where they finally anchored on Nov. 11 is in a deep hole inside Long Point, the sandy extremity of Provincetown.

5. The first landing was made across Provincetown Harbor on a point now represented by the southern extremity of the town.

The Times

The Story of The Times, by William Dodgson Bowman. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d. net.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said in 1861: "The Times is one of the greatest powers in the world; in fact, I don't know anything which has more power, except perhaps the Mississippi." In fact, at that period The Times stood more than any other newspaper in the world for the strength of public opinion. It did not, of course, reflect the opinion of the whole English nation, for the masses were still in part illiterate and mostly inarticulate. But at that time it was more effective than any other journal in giving the fullest available information about world affairs to the upper- and middle-class public, and in giving currency to opinions acceptable to them.

The real history of The Times is much more than a record of incidents in journalism. It is a considerable part of the history of Britain during the last century and a half as seen through the eyes of the upper and middle classes. From that point of view, but a small part of the tale is told by Mr. Bowman. He has been content to record a series of events which mark important stages in the evolution of that particular newspaper; to give some account of the rivals with whom it had to compete in its early years in the eighteenth century, the struggle of its first proprietor with authority, the progressive improvements in its news series and its machinery, the character of the principal editors and contributors and their personal relations with politicians and editors at different periods, and the efforts which were made by great persons abroad, as well as in England, to have this great newspaper on their side.

He might have made it more clear than he has done why The Times succeeded in dwarfing all its contemporaries shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century. Under its first proprietor, John Walter, it had one distinguishing characteristic, that of journalistic independence, a sturdy and obstinate refusal to truckle to the politicians in power. This alone would not have availed but for the enterprise of the proprietors, and especially of the second John Walter. The Times published news of the capture of Flushing in 1809 a day before the Government received official information, and in 1815 the first news of the Battle of Waterloo. In 1814, in adopting the Koenig press, it applied steam to printing.

But The Times secured its commanding position at the moment when a new section of the public was becoming conscious of its share in the national life. The power of the monarchy in England was a thing of the past. The influence of a few aristocratic families upon public affairs was waning. The well-to-do middle classes were coming into their own. Here were the people who, through their increasing interest in affairs and their growing habit of reading, were about to exercise the decisive influence in the national life. If the Walter family had not produced a Times which the literate middle classes could read and enjoy, some other vehicle of views and opinion would have risen in its stead. John Walter the second "believed that if his newspaper was to maintain its position as the principal London daily he must have the most capable and efficient staff procurable." He gave a free hand to his editor. He treated his staff liberally. Under the strong hand of Barnes, who at least once found himself in a position to dictate to a Cabinet, he built up the Times tradition. Under Delane the paper reached the zenith of its power.

But before his rule was ended its virtual monopoly came to an end. The abolition of the taxes on newspapers and the development of trains, the telegraph and other means of rapid communication led to the success of a number of powerful rivals; and by the close of the century The Times, for all its prestige was in low water. Mr. Bowman does no more than touch on its revival during the war under Northcliffe, and does not tell of the manner in which, under the terms of the trust recently established, its editor has been enabled to regain independence. It retains much of its old prestige. It is still the organ of middle-class, and mainly Conservative, opinion. There is nothing to show that its future will not be as interesting as its past.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

The Newest Royal Exile

Every Inch a King, by H. R. H. Princess Pilar of Bavaria and Maj. Desmond Chapman-Huston. New York: Dutton. $5.

IN "Every Inch a King," published as the "authorized biography" of Alfonso XIII, there are 384 pages of biography, 26 pages of introduction by Aubrey F. G. Bell, 22 pages of introduction by the authors, 43 pages of index, an extensive bibliography of collateral reading in English and Spanish, appendices containing further information, and some 20 or 30 photographic illustrations. Of the collaborating authors the Bell introduction says: "In the bewildering succession of events of which Major Chapman-Huston was thus an eyewitness"—he was in Madrid during and for some time before the revolution—"he showed not only an artistic power of concentrating unerringly on dramatic incidents and significant detail, but a sympathetic insight into Spanish character and the aims and ideals of the real Spain, such as is given to few foreigners to possess. The Princess Pilar, Don Alfonso's first cousin, has intimate memories of the King and his family, dating back to the end of the nineteenth century. Her knowledge of the Spanish Court and its ceremonies and of the life and character of the King and the Royal Family may be said to be unique, her quick eye and keen sense of humor having enabled her to make the most of her unrivaled opportunities."

So produced, this volume by a princess and a major about a king will be regarded by some as likely, even with the most historically impartial intention, to present the king's side at the expense of those who have deprived him of that title.

Beginning with the return to Spain of Alfonso XII, the book ends with the departure of his son, Alfonso XIII; it proceeds from the end of one republic to the beginning of another. War with the United States came about during the regency that preceded Alfonso's personal reign; the World War followed; then the destruction of Spanish prestige in Morocco by Abd-el-Krim, the coup d'état of General Primo de Rivera, the sucessful establishment of the dictatorship, the six years of that rule followed by revolution and the establishment of the present republic.

"Every Inch a King" is not an anecdotic biography. Amid the events of the time it presents the private life of the King and the Royal Family, and justifies its subtile, "A Study of Monarchy." Nor, taken all in all, does it leave the impression of being unreasonably partial to Alfonso XIII.

Once It Was the 'Bibi' Hat

Eugénie, Empress of the French, by Octave Aubry. Translated by F. M. Atkinson. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50.

Napoleon and Eugénie, by E. A. Rheinhardt. Translated by Hannah Waller. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

SOME people liked the Eugénie hat, and some didn't, but its brief revival last year served at least one good purpose. It caused publishers to bring out English translations of these French and German works, and thus to erect enduring monuments in Anglo-Saxon countries to a woman whose career is not easily matched in modern times for romance and pathos.

Incidentally, one cannot but admire the discretion which the publishers have shown in refraining from making the *raison d'être* of their productions too obvious. Lippincott reproduces a single picture of "The Empress Eugénie Wearing the Famous 'Bibi' Hat"—now, we wonder how many people knew it was ever called the "Bibi" hat. Knopf, even more subtle, merely explains in two different places on the book's jacket that Eugénie was the "arbitress of fashion" in her day—ah, but this is sly!—remarking that "her influence is still apparent today."

Even those who are least regardful of Dame Fashion must admit that in this instance she has rendered a real service in the field of history and biography. How fortunate that there should have been ready to the translator's hand such an excellent work as Octave Aubry's. It is a charming story, told with taste and skill. The author has drawn his information not only from published works and documents, but from private letters, manuscripts in archives and even from the Empress's confidences to her close friends. This gives the book a fullness, an authenticity, and an intimacy which combine to make it both delightful reading and genuine history. It is the story not only of an Empress, but of a woman. The chapters devoted to her childhood and to the 50 years after 1870 are no less interesting than those which deal with the Second Empire. The reader feels that he has actually become well acquainted not only with Eugénie and with Napoleon III, but with Prosper Mérrimée, the Princess Metternich, the Prince Impérial, and the many members of the Bonaparte family who clustered round the throne. Now that the Spanish monarchy has ceased to exist, it is interesting to recall how closely some of its outstanding figures were linked with France through this Spanish noblewoman who ruled beside the Emperor, and sometimes in his stead.

Herr Rheinhardt's book is of a different character. In the first place, as its title implies, it is as much a life of Napoleon III as of Eugénie, and the early struggles of Louis Napoleon are vividly depicted. It is a very readable history of the Second Empire, with the Emperor and his lady as the central figures. It does not deal in detail with Eugénie's experiences after the fall of the Empire, and consequently is less a personal chronicle than is M. Aubry's work. Herr Rheinhardt contends that Eugénie was the daughter of Count de Viel-Castel, and declares that this can be conclusively proved by documents in the possession of "a high-placed personage in France." But in the absence of these documents, the statement is not convincing.

REX MILLER.

The Houses in Between

What Are We to Do With Our Lives? by H. G. Wells. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. 50 cents.

THE chief fact that emerges from this revised version of "The Open Conspiracy" is that it is wider open than ever. So wide open that it is in serious danger of evaporating into a beautiful vapor of aspiration which gets thinner the higher it rises. The more absorbed Mr. Wells becomes in aspiration, the less time he has for human nature.

With a ladder and some glasses
You could see to Hackney Marshes

he sings, but stops short of the last line which epitomizes Cockney philosophy:

If it wasn't for the houses in between.

"The houses in between" have always annoyed Mr. Wells. He has had a kind of mental claustrophobia. One has only to recall his disputes with the Fabian Society to realize his hostility to other people's facts. In that hostility also lies the explanation of his prodigious labor in producing his own facts about natural science and world history. He wants his own outlines and no one else's, and it is not surprising that he wants his own world to fit them.

The objection to his world is not that it is Utopian and impossible, but that many people may not want it. The barriers and divisions which Mr. Wells finds annoying and dangerous, other people may find vital and interesting. People do not quarrel because they live in different houses. They do sometimes quarrel if they live in the same house; or if they do not actually quarrel, they often make great sacrifices of individuality. They also, like Mr. Wells, want their own ideal worlds in their own way. They have their own conceptions of evolution. The trouble with the man who thinks uncritically in terms of boundless material progress is that he avoids the question of opposition and minimizes immediate conflicts.

However, one must either be stimulated by the clear zephyrs of Mr. Wells's idealism, or let it strictly alone. He perforce visualized a progress based on the civilization he was born into; and history shows that it is at least possible that a greater civilization, with a differently ordered set of values springing out of conditions utterly unlike our own, may cut the ground from under the advanced ideas of the western world. The overcoming of distance and time, the marvels of invention—which have been Mr. Wells's immediate stimulus—have undoubtedly organized the world as a unit, and it is folly to believe otherwise. But the material world is spiritually very far from being a unit. It would be quite possible for what we call civilization to collapse in spite, nay indeed because of, the accelerations of natural science and invention. We not only can make much more quickly now, but we can destroy more quickly also.

Our generation are Open Conspirators without knowing it, even sometimes without wishing it. The world has made us so, and not we ourselves. We are part of the world unit and cannot but accept that organization. The real problem of the individual is not how to deal with reactionary admirals, priests, bankers and politicians, but how to sink an inner pool of healing and peace within ourselves. Mr. Wells abolishes the old "otherworldliness" and the old consolidations and terrors of the future life by what, because of a few new words, he regards as a new standard. He says: "The way in which our activities conduce to the realization of that conceivably better order in human affairs, becomes the new criteria of conduct." And the Open Conspiracy is for him based on the essentially religious idea of serving our fellows. One does not know whether he is being brilliantly superficial or cool and profound, but the suspicion haunts one that fundamentally he thinks reorganization of our fellows is enough. Our fellows may, of course, want to reorganize us instead.

V. S. P.

Mr. Darby in the Jungle

Mr. Darby, by Martin Armstrong. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

MR. DARBY, a middle-aged chief clerk in an office in a north of England city, has a safe job, no children, a capable and managing wife—but an incurable longing for distant romance and travel in "the jungle." An uncle in Australia leaves Mr. Darby £1,000,000, and on that sudden change in his circumstances the rest of an extensive tale turns.

It does not turn quite as he expected. For one thing Sarah, his wife, though she began by regarding the windfall of vast wealth as "a regular upset," turns out to have a much better idea than her husband of how to comport herself in the new sphere. For another, "the Jungle"—which Mr. Darby definitely reaches toward the end of the book, and where he becomes, willy-nilly, king of a savage tribe for a year until he is remarkably rescued by Sarah who has, oddly enough, become queen of a neighboring and equally savage tribe—is found to be an unmistakably distressing and even tragic region. So back home sails the cured romantic, having seen enough of foreign climes to reconcile him to his little realm in the north of England. There he solves the problem of his embarrassing riches, and brings the book to a close, by giving 900,000 pounds for the building of a new infirmary and by retaining a tenth of his legacy on which he and Sarah are presumably to live happily ever after.

On the face of it this is pure fantasy; the appearance of Sarah in savage parts is a crowning extravagance. But if the theme itself is fanciful the working out of it is solid and persuasive. Life in Newchester and life in London are both faithfully rendered; the description of Mr. Darby's liner in dock at Tilbury is as good as anything that has ever been written about such scenes.

Lodge and Marlowe

Thomas Lodge: The History of an Elizabethan, by N. Burton Paradise. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

THE reputation of Thomas Lodge has suffered from the overshadowing propinquity of greater men among whom he lived and with whom he must be compared and contrasted. His name is known to every undergraduate as the author of a romance whence Shakespeare derived the plot of "As You Like it." But few people read "Rosalynde" and fewer his many other works. He was not a genius, but he was a competent and industrious man of letters in various fields and he had, besides, his share of the adventures that came for the asking to anyone in the spacious days of Elizabeth. He tried his hand at many kinds of literature and lived to abandon the writing profession for the practice of medicine.

Lodge is a difficult person to "place," for there are contradictory elements in his talent and achievement. In some ways he was very conservative, clinging to literary forms when they had lost their freshness. In other ways he was an innovator. It has long been known that he was the first writer to come to the defense of the theaters against the early Puritan attacks. He was also one of the first Englishmen to attempt "regular" satire—though it was Hall of course who claimed to be the first in that line.

Mr. Paradise gives reasons which, if not absolutely convincing, are at any rate interesting for regarding him as an initiator in the drama also. "The Wounds of Civil War" has been generally held to be indebted to Marlowe's "Tamburlaine" and "A Looking-Glass for London and England" to "Dr. Faustus." It now appears possible to argue that both Lodge's plays preceded and hence influenced Marlowe's. This is a theory calculated to flutter the dovecotes of the specialists and of genuine importance for the history of English drama; but it is naturally impossible to argue it here.

The monograph is excellently accomplished, a fine example of the results of thorough discipline in literary research.

Ivory and Slaves

Ivory, Scourge of Africa, by Ernst D. Moore. New York: Harper. $4.
Slaves Today, by George S. Schuyler. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.50.

IVORY has for so long been a symbol of purity that it may come as something of a shock to most people to read the title of Mr. Moore's book. "Ivory, Scourge of Africa." Yet there is not a doubt that Mr. Moore is right. The spate of milk-white ivory that has poured into Europe and America has left a sea of blood behind it in Africa. Not only innumerable elephants but human beings also have been slaughtered. For every tusk brought from the interior to the ivory marts at Zanzibar, Khartoum and Mombasa during the second half of the nineteenth century at least one, and maybe two or three, human beings perished. For the ivory trade was not a paying business without the slave trade. And for every slave who reached the coast three or four fell by the wayside during the treks through the jungle.

Arab merchants from Zanzibar were the chief agents in this holocaust of man and beast. Mr. Moore does not mince words in telling of their ruthlessness. But he is also careful to point out that it is to these Arabs the western world owes its knowledge of Central Africa. But for the protection afforded by these seemingly pitiless men, David Livingstone could not have carried the Gospel beyond the coastal fringe; H. M. Stanley could never have found the famous missionary in the heart of the Dark Continent; John H. Speke would never have discovered the source of the Nile.

This apparent contrast, recorded by Mr. Moore, in the behavior of the Arab traders is not difficult to explain. To the Arab, the white explorer was a man like himself. The Negro, on the other hand, was little more than one of a herd of cattle—a beast fit to carry a burden, or if unfit to carry it, a mere animal to be destroyed or left to perish. It was the heedlessness of the old-time cattle drover—or the bison hunter—rather than calculated cruelty. The lust of gain was its mainspring. But the market for the ivory was in Europe and America. It is indeed incontestable that the western world's demand for ivory was unwittingly responsible for horrors unsurpassed at any period of history. Though the slave trade has been put down—at any rate in its relation to ivory—those who buy ivory today would do well to remember that their taste can be gratified only at the expense of the elephants. These majestic beasts have been decimated for their gleaming tusks. Like the whales, they are rapidly being wiped out. And the cruelty of the massacre is unsurpassed even in the fur trade, or during the extermination of the American bison.

Though slaves and ivory are now happily divorced, slavers still ply their nefarious trade in many parts of Africa. Readers of "Slaves Today" will be left under no illusions on that score. "Slaves Today" is a study of Liberia. Mr. Schuyler, an American Negro, spent three months in Liberia gathering the material for his book. Three months is not much but it is sufficient for an observant visitor to learn the essential facts about Liberia. They leap to the eye, as anyone with first-hand knowledge of the Negro Republic will testify. There can, in fact, be no doubt about the essential and horrible accuracy of Mr. Schuyler's story. It is perhaps not a story for everyone to read, but it is surely warrant for immediate action by more enlightened governments. That, no doubt, is all Mr. Schuyler would want.

A Defense of Rhetoric

Counter-Statement, by Kenneth Burke. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

ONE is repelled by a book when he notes that the writer has so little regard for our sensitiveness to matters of style that he constantly juggles the pronouns "one" and "he" and "we"—as in this sentence and as on almost every page of Mr. Burke's book. One is more repelled by the dry dogmatism of Mr. Burke's style, its gracelessness, its lack of humor, its occasional grotesqueness. There is the further difficulty that the book is so badly constructed—a curious fault, seeing that its subject is the art of literature. But it is worth while putting up with its flaws of style and pretentiousness of manner for the sake of the ideas herein set forth. It is brimful of ideas.

Essentially it is a defense of rhetoric. Rhetoric has in these latter days a bad name, for divorced from the context, where the rhetorical paragraph served its propr purpose to stimulate the reader, it becomes the purple patch of the anthologies. The master of rhetoric knows how to rouse and calm the reader's emotions, to concentrate them and to diffuse them; for these purposes he employs varying effects of rhythm; he is now forceful and direct, now allusive and evasive. Mr. Burke studies pure form and, descending from generalities, illustrates his thesis with an examination of the work of Flaubert, Pater, and Rémi de Gourmont, considered as adepts of pure form. He offers a powerful defense of literature as essential in the modern world (differing here from Spengler and various other moderns) and, again descending to particulars, illustrates this defense with a study of Thomas Mann and André Gide. He is on less sure ground when he argues that the writer should always oppose the prevailing currents of opinion and taste (hence his title). Because Mr. Burke happens to view with distaste the period in which he is so unfortunate as to live, it does not follow that the period may not produce a great writer who finds himself in harmony with his age.

An idea which is interestingly argued and developed is that writers of old time employed subjects with which their readers were already familiar; their public was thus prepared to appreciate the variations and modulations upon well-known themes. But, says Mr. Burke, the modern literary artist must depend upon the shock of surprise as he provides his audience with masses of new information. He goes on to draw a distinction between realism, which is the literature of information, and rhetoric, which depends upon novel forms of old material. It is difficult to follow his argument, and more difficult to yield conviction to it. Certainly some of the most successful writers whom we are accustomed to think of as realists (Mr. Sinclair Lewis, for example) do not depend upon surprise, do not belong to the "literature of information"; but rather please us with their variations upon familiar themes—a midwest village or a mushroom metropolis or an American abroad.

S. C. C.

Irish Forsytes

Without My Cloak, by Kate O'Brien. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

MIDDLE-CLASS Victorian Ireland presents many possibilities which most Irish writers have hitherto overlooked. The Considines, a family of merchants descended from a horse thief, are Miss O'Brien's Forsytes. Their business, founded in early Victorian days by Honest John Considine, quickly prospered, and his eight children inherited a considerable dowry. In the hands of Honest John's youngest son, the business developed still further, and when Denis, of the third generation, was early apprenticed to the business, it was a large and important concern.

But to Denis, business was distasteful and the aroma of middle-class respectability which now surrounded his numerous relations was anathema to him. His first love affair offered an idyllic escape from the family convention, but the established order proved too strong for him. The girl he loved was banished to America by his uncle, a priest, and Denis was to find, after pursuing her to New York, that his love for her had vanished.

The scene when Denis returns to the assembled family after discovering his uncle's treacherous act has an enlivening burst of feeling to it, but this freshness does not last. Although the miscellaneous adventures of the family and the changing scene are skillfully designed, and pieced together like a vast tapestry, and each stitch is carefully executed and contributed to the whole effect, the light-and-shade of genuine emotion is lacking. A note of frustration throughout tends to deaden the narrative and to make the characters soulless.

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THE HOME FORUM

Tidying Up

"TODAY," remarks the Head of the House, "I shall tidy up." The family immediately and basely scatter—one to clean the car, one to look for the first spears of wild saffron in the wet woods, another to exercise a heterogeneous collection of dogs along the hill edge. One wonders at the deep-rooted antipathy to "tidying up," and its subtle ramifications whereby the most guileless spectator may be pressed into service, to fetch string, bear away scraps of wood, find matches, carry a basket, and a dozen other related activities. Most people are prepared to admit that even the least among the family, bitten with the craze for tidying up in any direction, is sufficient to disorganize the entire household.

This urge toward periodic neatness in our affairs may be a strictly personal one, arising from some inner conviction that things are not well as they are, or it may be a sheer imposition from some of the great ones (this last affecting, for the main part, our tenderer years), whereby we, obedient but unconvinced, labor faithfully to reduce playbox and toy cupboard to that arid state of order beloved by Their High Mightinesses.

It must not be denied, however, that tidying up has a certain charm. Let it be noted here, too, that there is a smug satisfaction in the achieved purpose of which the truly charitable will beware. Have we not all marked it in the attitude of the man who leans over his gate some golden October afternoon? ("That man," we say, a little disgruntled, "that man has tidied his garden toward winter.") And so home, to repair our own breaches—and probably thereafter to walk the graveled paths in just such a glow of self-congratulation as he of the gate!

How it repays effort—this autumn tidying! The enthusiast may be pardoned a little of his superiority. How the recesses of the garden are opened when the damp tangles of goldenrod are down, and the seeding willow herbs scythed. Something of its springtime trimness returns to the lawn, mown and rolled after the vanguard of the autumn rains. Bushes are tied against the wind, chrysanthemums are securely hooped, the spent rows of Michaelmas daisies cleared and weeded. There is a smell of good wet earth, an acrid breath of the gardener's smudge, a heavy sweetness compounded of lingering sweet peas, late roses, hollyhocks and thyme. Looking round after the days of clearing, one admits that the labor was well done, and remarks with admirable sang-froid, when commended by some kindred spirit: "It doesn't do to let the garden get out of hand at this time of the year."

There is much the same pleasurable aftermath when working with hives. To be sure, a careless, an inadequate, tidying up means in this case a dire penalty in the shape of marauders, but this in no way detracts from the satisfaction of a perfectly restored bee-house. Lamp and veil, packing, propolis scraped from the frames, papers, possibly a lift or two if the hives have been reduced, certainly a medley of odds and ends if they have been extended—are each and all consigned to their particular shelf in the shadowy honey-scented shed. Its accustomed peace settles on the apiary once more. Small fluffy nurse bees set about their duties again, outraged foragers who, the hive stripped to its base, boomed some bee equivalent to: "Stands Scotland where it did?" convinced at last that no harm has befallen, take contented wing about the flowering limes. Sections are cleaned and packed, jars polished, the extractor drained of its golden load, the last inquisitive bumble flapped through the half open door, and the beekeeper, pleasantly conscious of his blameless apiary, walks with assured step between the murmurous hives.

It would be interesting to discover whether degrees of satisfaction after "tidying up" are in strict proportion to the expenditure of effort involved. Perhaps not; for, of all difficult spring-cleans, surely the most exacting is that of clearing away the packing incident to the arrival of a new puppy or day old chicks—and here one's energy and interests are sadly divided between the work in hand and the small soft balls already crowding round the brooder lamp—or a barrel-shaped pup tyrannising even now over all the other dogs and cats come up to inspect the latest addition. It is probably a windy day—wisps of straw are scattered in all directions; the box bristles with nails that must be extracted or banged in; there are labels to remove, telegrams to send off, the station horse to reward with an apple before he departs with his freight of tins and boxes.

Less desolating than this clearing up (in which the rightful owner of the puppy gets all the labor, and the rest of the family the excitement) is the turning out of the capacious pockets of one's ancient tweed coat. There labor and thrills are not so unequally divided. At last we find once more the measurements for the rabbit hutch—at last discover the pattern we were asked to match on our journey to town last month. Then there are letters, an old account book, string, a colored marble, bull's-eye (firmly adhering to the tweed), a first dog collar, three or four buttons, the core of an apple, a handful of seeds gathered when the lupin pods were breaking, a photograph (very precious) of a hedgehog refreshing himself at the kitten's milk saucer—and a medley of other treasures, too well known to every wearer of old tweed coats to need mention. With what pride and delight do we survey our wealth laid out on the rim of the sundial! With what care do we replace every iota—always excepting the pattern, which is purloined from beneath our very eyes by a questing thrush, and the bull's-eye already being sucked ecstatically by the wire-hair terrier.

There is, undoubtedly, much to be said for the habitually tidy person. Indeed, in school days, such were singled out to us as among the pillars of society. The point seems to be that tidiness, like idleness, is strictly relative. Some people keep themselves and others on the run from dawn till sunset, and accomplish nothing; while others lean on the gate through some golden hour, each slowly drawn breath both prayer and praise, and make the day memorable. Besides, there are individual differences to be taken into account. We all know that tidy press—so tidy, indeed, that it is useless to turn it out in the hope of finding a bit of blue ribbon when a new kitten demands it—a glance shows that no such thing as an unrelated, or unexpected, ribbon ever lurked there. To be sure, in such case, one is spared the time which goes in searching less praiseworthy drawers (from which one may as easily come away empty-handed). But at least that search is good fun and the new kitten highly intrigued, patting with a little silken paw each scarf and kerchief as it is turned over.

Perhaps too persistent tidying-up loses us a certain grace. It is worth considering.

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Japanese Manner With Departing Guests

My last days in Japan were my best days, for I spent them in a Japanese home, standing amid its own lovely gardens in Mita, a residential district some twenty minutes by motor from the central part of Tokyo.

Through the open shoji of my bedroom I could look out in the mornings to where, beyond the velvet lawns, the flowers and the tree-tops, the inverted fan of Fuji's cone was often to be seen floating white and spectral in the sky, seventy miles away. . . .

The code of Japanese courtesy is very exact and very exacting in the matter of farewells to the departing guest. Callers are invariably escorted to the door by the host, such members of his family as have been present, and a servant or two, all of whom stand in the portal bowing as the visitor drives away.

A house guest is dispatched with even greater ceremony. The entire personnel of the establishment will gather at the door to speed him on his way with profound bows and cries of "*Sayonara!*" Members of the family, often the entire family, accompany him to the station, where appear other friends who have carefully inquired in advance as to the time of departure. The traveler is escorted to his car, and his friends remain upon the platform until the train leaves, when the bowing and "*Sayonaras*" are repeated.

Tokyo people often go to Yokohama with friends who are sailing from Japan, accompanying them to the ship, and remaining on the dock until the vessel moves into the bay. How Tokyo men of affairs can manage to go upon these time-consuming seeing-off parties is one of the great mysteries of mysterious Japan, for such an excursion takes up the greater part of a day.

To the American, accustomed to his friendships to take so much for granted, a Japanese farewell affords a new sensation and one which can hardly fail to touch the heart.

Departing passengers are given coils of paper ribbon confetti to throw to their friends ashore, so that each may hold an end until the wall of steel parts from the wall of stone, and the paper string strains and breaks. There is something poignant and poetic in that breaking, symbolising the vastness of the world, the littleness of men and ships, the fragility of human contacts.—JULIAN STREET, in "Mysterious Japan."

Seiners: From an Etching by Sears Gallagher

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

If I Were to Own

If I were to own this countryside
As far as a man in a day could ride,
And the Tyes were mine for giving or letting—
Wingle Tye and Margaretting
Tye—and Skreens, Gooshays, and Cockerells,
Shellow, Rochetts, Bandish, and Pickerells,
Martins, Lambkins, and Lillyputs,
Their copses, ponds, roads, and ruts,
Fields where plough-horses steam and plovers
Fling and whimper, hedges that lovers
Love, and orchards, shrubberies, walls
Where the sun untroubled by north wind falls,
And single trees where the thrush sings well
His proverbs untranslatable,
I would give them all to my son
If he would let me any one
For a song, a blackbird's song, at dawn. . . .

Then unless I could pay, for rent, a song
As sweet as a blackbird's, and as long—
No more—he should have the house, not I:
Margaretting or Wingle Tye,
Or it might be Skreens, Gooshays, or Cockerells,
Shellow, Rochetts, Bandish, or Pickerells,
Martins, Lambkins, or Lillyputs,
Should be his till the cart tracks had no ruts.

—EDWARD THOMAS, in "Collected Poems."

On Lamb's Specimens of Dramatic Poets

If all the flowers of all the fields on earth
By wonder-working summer were made one,
Its fragrance were not sweeter in the sun,
Its treasure-house of leaves were not more worth
Than those wherefrom thy light of musing mirth
Shone, till each leaf whereon thy pen would run
Breathed life, and all its breath was benison.
Beloved beyond all names of English birth,
More dear than mightier memories; gentlest name
That ever clothed itself with flower-sweet fame,
Or linked itself with loftiest names of old
By right and might of loving: I, that am
Less than the least of those within thy fold,
Give only thanks for them to thee, Charles Lamb.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, Poems.

The Morning Train

The sun is warm to your back and you stand half hunched over, hands in your pockets, and look westward down the track. The 8:15 is just about due.

The sparrows are chittering on the station roof eaves, a pigeon walks about picking jerkily at odd bits of food and occasionally flapping aside, as the express agent walks past checking shipments for the morning train. The agent stops once in a while to talk to a little fellow sitting on the station coalbox. The little boy is excited and keeps kicking at the boards on the side of the box.

To the west in the perspective of the track is the spring green of the fields, and the dark green of the creek bottom trees. Hanging over all is a veil of morning fog that will gradually burn away as the sun grows warmer. Just over the layer of fog the far side of the valley gives a further perspective of fields divided in half by the track. Gradually the view is diffused by the distance until the ground haze blends earth, horizon and dark morning-blue sky into a soft nothingness.

In the railroad yard a switch engine whistles, then shunts two cattle cars down the track. They roll majestically alone, down the yard and out of sight.

In the station agent's little office there is a sudden clatter of a telegraph instrument. One of the semaphore arms over the track jerks down crastly and a white one moves up to take its place. In the nothingness of the perspective over and beyond the layer of fog in the valley, first appears a smudge of white smoke. It is vividly white in the sun. It gradually blooms into a fantastic fairy-story plume. A black speck takes place on the track under the plume. The sun grows warmer, then the oncoming train is hidden under the fog. The agent mops his bald head with his bandana. He putters around, watering some chickens in a crate that the country Bradys are sending the city Bradys. He looks at the distant smoke, calls to someone across the tracks and hurries into his office. The little fellow on the coalbox is now kicking his heels in a rapid tattoo and watching the westward track with eager eyes. Presently the agent returns, shoving a truck laden with a profusion of mail bags, egg crates and cream cans. You can now hear a faint whuuu-huuu away off. The plume of smoke grows longer. The fog has almost disappeared.

A car swings up to the platform and the McCartney's daughter climbs out, dressed for travel. The young Lawlow fellow, who lives near them, is driving. He takes three bags from the back of the car and carries them over to the agent's window. He pushes his cap back on his head, rubs his forehead a minute, then tries to adjust his tie by the reflection in the grimy windows. The girl comes out of the office with a ticket in her hand; and, as she brushes against the door, she spills nickels and dimes over the platform. He picks them up without saying a word.

The 8:15 is entering the yards now. The engine bell is ringing, and the engine is swaying elephantine-like as only an engine can. It crosses Main Street, and with a flourish and a hiss of steam comes to a panting halt in front of the station.

KNOWN primarily as an etcher of Boston subjects, Sears Gallagher, however, has done many things which have universal appeal. Despite the fact that the subject is interesting, as boats and water are likely to be, one is caught by the artistry which the etcher has employed in his use of related lines.

The inverted "V" of the three fishermen is repeated again with the flying gulls. The horizontal lines of the wooden net floats are complemented by the sweeping line of the horizon. The feeling of circular form, represented by the massed lines around the upper corners of the plate, is completed by the dish-like outline of the fishing boat.

Here, certainly, is a plate with which one might live intimately and find admiration increasing with familiarity. Mr. Gallagher's work is not for the moment.

A distinguished critic has said of his etchings: "They are always full of happiness and interest, suggesting fine things and thoughts, that, like quiet lanes, lead into 'Spanish Possessions,' which most art lovers have hidden somewhere away from the public gaze." His work has not flowered in a night, but is the result of many happy years; careful in perception of the fitness and beauty in everything. There has been little bowing to popularity; he has builded quietly for permanence. His record of the famous landmarks of Boston pledges that city's civic gratitude.

It seems that most etchers are frequently compared with Rembrandt or Whistler. Such comparisons are not apt when applied to Sears Gallagher, for in his work there is no bathing in reflected glory. It has been truly said: "Mr. Gallagher's work is his own work always."

ИСТОЧНИКИ И ВОДОЕМЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КОГДА мы путешествуем или проходим по многолюдным улицам нас часто поражает выражение недовольства, грусти и несчастья на лицах встречающихся людей и возможно, что нам тогда вспоминаются с новой глубиной их значения слова пророка Иеремии, когда он восклицал "Разве нет бальзама в Галааде? разве нет там врача? Отчего-же нет исцеления дщери народа моего?" Своей глубокой духовной проницательностью, пророк мог читать сердца людей и его послание совершенно также применимо к человеческой жизни сегодня, как и тогда, когда оно впервые было произнесено, так как человеческая природа остается в течении веков в значительной мере, той же.

Иеремия также дал причину зол бывших на его народ, когда он говорил, передавая слова Бога: "Ибо два зла сделал народ Мой: Меня, источник воды живой, оставили и высекли себе водоемы разбитые, которые не могут держать воды." Как применимы эти слова к человечеству во все века и во всех поколениях. Когда мы принимаем во внимание, то, что источник может течь от неисчерпаемого родника, а что водоемы лишь сохраняют воду, как хранилища, мы еще полнее оцениваем этот символ. И сегодня, смотря на человеческую жизнь, мы видим, что люди, как и всегда были, так и в настоящее время недовольны и несчастны, потому что они отвернулись от духовнаго и вечнаго источника счастья и ищут его достижения материальными путями и средствами.

То обстоятельство, что после того как мы истратили время и энергию на высечение водоемов мы находим, что они не удовлетворяют нашим нуждам может показаться отбивающим охоту к дальнейшим усилиям; но часто такое разочарование побуждает уставшаго искателя к стараниям найти источники воды живой. Божественная Любовь все еще призывает усталое и отчаивающееся человечество словами Исаии: "Жаждущие! идите все к водам даже и вы, у которых нет серебра, идите, покупайте и ешьте; идите, покупайте без серебра и без платы вино и молоко."

Истинное познание Бога и человека, как Его образа и подобия, представляет из себя неисчерпаемый источник воды живой, которыя, по истине, открыт всем. Ничто не может помешать тем которые жаждут правды пить его живительные воды. Ни одно делорое предприятие, ни одна семья, ни одна жизнь не могут быть действительно добростройными без этого научнаго познания Бога и человека. Человечество склонно верить, что его счастье и успех зависят от личностей, от материальных благ, от материальных условий, но эти в конце концов оказываются очень ненадежными источниками счастья, но глубокими водоемами; и тогда люди испытывают разочарование разлад и несчастье. Счастливы во истину те, которые открывают что истинный успех нужно искать вне всех материальных условий и что счастье является результатом правильнаго мышления.

Mary Baker Eddy пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 15), "Ни что иное, как только одухотворение—действительно, только наибольшее приближение мысли и желания к Правде Христовой способно дать то истинное познание Бога и божественной Науки, которое приводит к здоровью, счастью и святости." Как можем мы одухотворить мысль и желание? Очевидно что наше мышление не может быть духовным и материальным в одно и тоже время. Чтобы мышление было духовным, мы должны основывать наше мышление на духовных истинах, также как, когда мы мыслим математически, мы должны основывать наше мышление на математических истинах. Основа духовнаго мышления есть духовная истина всеоб'емлемости Бога и то что Бог дал человеку владычество над всей землей.

Христианская Наука учит, как проявлять это данное Богом владычество для преодолевания всякой телесной немочи. По мере того, как мы научаемся мыслить духовно мы также научаемся, как делать нашу повседневную жизнь более Христианской, так что духовное мышление проявляется в Христианском житье. Мы познаем, что болезь и грех, страх, себялюбие, гнев, чувство обиды и тому подобные переживания являются результатами материальнаго мышления; что духовное мышление отражается в любви, терпимости, сочувствии, вере, уповании на истину духовную, всепрощении и во всех качествах Христовых; и что отражение этих качеств через посредство духовнаго понимания всеоб'емлемости Бога и ничтожества зла, исцеляет больных и грешных.

Очень поможет нам, если мы вспомним притчу Иисуса о блудном сыне, который пошел "в дальнюю страну," думая найти счастье в дали от дома отца своего. Может и мы когда-то в жизни нашей отошли от того, что духовно истинно и забрели "в дальнюю страну" материальнаго мышления. В таком случае не мешало бы вспомнить, что возрождение блуднаго сына началось, когда он пришел в себя и сказал, "встану пойду к отцу моему," и что как только он сделал первые шаги по направлению к дому, увидил его отец его "когда он был еще далеко."

После того как мы откроем, что водоемы высеченные гордостью, самомнием, себялюбием мелки и разбиты и что не могут они удовлетворить жажду нашу мы быть может будем тогда готовы искать живые воды Жизни и Истины и Любви, которые всегда доступны и воздесущи.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

A Haunting Melody

One of the most delightful things in Spain is its strange Eastern music, and of all the music by far the most magical is the "Malaguena." This is a plaintive little song or chant which is hummed under the breath, started by one, taken up and varied a little by another, carried right down the street like a thread of melody, everyone singing a few bars. Sometimes it is the veriest whisper; sometimes it rises to a wailing chant. It is quite bewildering, for you cannot place it; it often seems to die away altogether and begin again as a sort of echo, but with different harmonies and intervals and always in a minor key. The narrow streets of Malaga are full of this strange ghostly music, and the women washing clothes in the river-bed all hum it, each one improvising as she goes on, but it always stops suddenly if it is noticed that any stranger is listening.—From "Spanish Sunshine," by ELEANOR ELSNER.

Fountains and Cisterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN traveling, or when walking along the busy streets, one is often impressed by the expression of discontent, sadness, and unhappiness on the faces of those one meets, and one may, perhaps, recall with renewed insight the words of the prophet Jeremiah when he cried: "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" With his deep spirtual insight the prophet was able to read the human heart, and his message is just as applicable to human life today as when first uttered, for human nature remains much the same throughout the ages.

Jeremiah also gave a reason for the ills which had befallen his people, when he represented God as saying, "For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." How applicable to mankind in every age and generation are these words! As one considers that a fountain is apt to flow from an unfailing source, but that a cistern merely holds water as a reservoir, one more fully appreciates the symbol. Looking at human life today, one can see that people are discontented and unhappy now, as they always have been, because they turn away from the spiritual and eternal sources of happiness and look for it in material ways and means.

It seems discouraging, after one has spent time and energy in hewing out cisterns, to find that they do not satisfy one's need; but often such disappointment turns the weary searcher to seek for the fountains of living water. Divine Love still calls to weary and heartsick humanity, in the words of Isaiah, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."

The true knowledge of God and of man in His image and likeness is an unfailing fountain of living water, which is indeed free to all. Nothing can prevent those who are thirsting for the truth from drinking of its life-giving waters. No business, no home, no life, can be truly harmonious without this scientific knowledge of God and man. Mankind is prone to believe that its happiness and success depend on persons, on material possessions, on material conditions, but these eventually prove to be very uncertain sources of happiness, shallow cisterns; and then disappointment, discord, and unhappiness are experienced. Happy, indeed, are those who discover that true success must be sought for outside of all material circumstances, and that happiness is the result of right thinking.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), "Nothing aside from the spiritualization—yea, the highest Christianization—of thought and desire, can give the true perception of God and divine Science, that results in health, happiness, and holiness." How are we to spiritualize thought and desire? It is quite evident that we cannot think both spiritually and materially at the same time. In order to think spiritually, we must base our thinking on spiritual facts, just as in thinking mathematically we must base our thinking on mathematical facts. The basis for spiritual thinking is the spiritual fact of the allness of God, and the fact that God has given man dominion over all the earth.

Christian Science teaches how to demonstrate this God-given dominion in overcoming all the discords of the flesh. As we learn to think spiritually, we also learn to Christianize our daily life, so that spiritual thinking is manifested in Christian living. We learn that disease and sin, fear, selfishness, anger, resentment, and such like, are the results of material thinking; that spiritual thinking is reflected in love, tolerance, compassion, faith, trust in spiritual reality, forgiveness, and all Christlike qualities; and that the reflection of these qualities, through the spiritual understanding of God's allness and the nothingness of evil, heals the sick and the sinning.

It is helpful to recall Jesus' parable of the prodigal son, who went into "a far country," thinking to find happiness apart from his father's house. At some time in our experience we may have turned away from what is spiritually true, and wandered away into "a far country" of material thinking. In such a case, we may remind ourselves that the prodigal son's regeneration began when he came to himself and said, "I will arise and go to my father," and that when he took the first step homeward his father saw him when "he was yet a great way off."

When we discover that the cisterns we have dug through pride, self-will, self-love are shallow and broken, and that they do not satisfy our thirst, we may be ready to seek for the living waters of Life and Truth and Love, which are available and ever present.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Truth." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Nightingale's Song

There are such slight things hung upon our eyes
That fall so strong sometimes upon our heart,
Bits of grave dances and rare bird-cries,
With colors shredded in a thousand parts.

There are such slight things, difficult to know
But precious to be caught in our embrace,
And held till Memory sets her lights aglow
Reflecting their faint shadows on her face.

There are such slight things, let us then recall
A forest and a day's fast fading sun;
Wherein a melody began to fall
Till day and dusk were welded into one.

We do not know the place nor what we heard—
But Memory's dim stirring whispers "bird."

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

All Sunshine and Shimmer

It is the most delightful of French inns, in the quaintest of French settlements. As you rush by in one of the innumerable trains that pass it daily, you may catch glimpses of tall trees trailing their branches in the still stream—hardly a dozen yards wide—of flocks of white ducks paddling together, and of queer punts drawn up on the shelving shore or tied to soggy, patched-up landing-stairs.

If the sun shines, you can see, now and then, between the trees, a figure kneeling at the water's edge, bending over a pile of clothes, washing—her head bound with a red handkerchief.

If you are quick, the miniature river will open just before you round the curve, disclosing in the distance groups of willows, and a rickety foot-bridge perched up on poles to keep it dry. All this you see in a flash.

But you must stop at the old-fashioned station, within ten minutes of the Harlem River, cross the road, skirt an old garden bound with a fence and bursting with flowers, and so pass on through a bare field to the water's edge, before you catch sight of the cosy little houses lining the banks. . . .

I have a love for the out-of-the-way places of the earth when they bristle all over with the quaint and the old and the odd, and are mouldy with the picturesque. But here is an in-the-way place, all sunshine and shimmer, with never a fringe of mould upon it, and yet you lose your heart at a glance. It is as charming in its boat life as an old Holland canal; it is as delightful in its shore life as the Seine; and it is as picturesque and entrancing in its sylvan beauty as the most exquisite of English streams.—From "A Day at Laguerre's and Other Days," by F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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STOCKS CLOSE LOWER AFTER DULL SESSION

Losses Are Unimportant for Most Part—Trading Lacks Snap

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—The stock market steadied somewhat in a quiet week-end session today, but was unable to throw off the heaviness of the previous session.

Declines were moderate compared with yesterday's. In the middle of the morning there was a temporary upturn in the rails, but several prominent issues were off a point or more at the close and the final tone was heavy. The turnover was only about 700,000 shares.

Rails fluctuated uncertainly, as the wage negotiations at Chicago dragged on, but railway financing quarters remained confident of a reasonably satisfactory conclusion. The adoption of a resolution in Congress to consider a six-hour day was regarded as having removed one highly controversial point from the negotiations. One unconfirmed report was that a 10 per cent wage reduction might be negotiated, only to affect workers who are employed on a full-time basis.

At one time, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and New Haven advanced about a point, but the gains were temporary. Santa Fe dropped 3, then recovered most of its gain. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lost about a point net.

Corn Products was rather actively sold, losing more than 2 points. Coca-Cola lost as much. American Telephone declined 2, then recovered a little. Miscellaneous issues off a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Can, Sears, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and International Harvester.

Seasonal Business Gains

Week-end business and trade reports indicated some seasonal pick-up here and there. A further gain in steel output is expected for the Youngstown area next week. On the whole, however, these reports were not sufficiently impressive to influence the market. In some brokerage quarters, the subsidence of the rather heavy selling wave which made its appearance yesterday was regarded as encouraging, but opinion in speculative quarters was confused as to the immediate outlook.

Much hope was expressed over the probable effects of the workings of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But the market appeared fully to have discounted that development for the moment, and seemed in need of new incentive.

A strengthening of the dollar, as against the French franc, was the notable development in foreign exchanges, and it was felt in banking quarters that recent French misinterpretations of the possible inflationary effects of measures contemplated in this country were being effectively corrected. The pound sterling again reacted, cables ruling at $3.43¾, off 1 cent.

In commodities, cotton was steady, closing virtually unchanged.

Bonds Irregular

United States Government bonds tended to firmness in today's brief market session, but the remainder of the list was marked with considerable irregularity.

Railroad mortgages were under pressure at times, although offerings were well absorbed, and losses, for the most part, were fractional. The low-priced carriers and speculative issues extended a narrow decline which started late yesterday.

Among some of the carrier liens that participated in the sagging movement were Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Bonds inclined to resist included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Modest gains were registered by Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Sinclair Oil 6½s and Goodrich 5s. There were declines in Shell Union Oil 5s, issues of Armour & Co., Chile Copper 5s, International Match 5s and American Telephone 5s. Gas and electric securities firmed.

Foreign bonds were mixed. Uruguay 6s were strong, picking up 2½ points. Sao Paulo 7s, Colombia 6s and German 5½s were soft. Stock privilege issues developed an uneven trend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January '33	7.48	7.48	7.43	7.43	
March	6.64	6.65	6.63	6.63	—.01
May	6.79	6.81	6.77	6.78	—.02
July	6.96	6.97	6.95	6.96	—.01
October	7.19	7.20	7.18	7.19	—.02
December	7.36	7.37	7.36	7.36	—.01

Spots 6.70, unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.19	5.21	5.19	5.21	—.01
March	5.18	5.17	5.15	5.16	—.02
May	5.12	5.13	5.12	5.14	—.02
July	5.13	5.14	5.12	5.14	—.02
October	5.14	5.16	5.14	5.16	—.02
December	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	—.02

Spots 5.50, down 2 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.59	6.59	6.54	6.56	+.01
March	6.64	6.66	6.64	6.63	+.02
May	6.81	6.81	6.78	6.78	—.03
July	6.97	6.97	6.94	6.94	—.02
October	7.13	7.14	7.11	7.12	+.04
December	7.32	7.33	7.29	7.29	+.03

Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
February	67.40b	62.00	
March	67.80b	62.80	
April	67.60b	62.00	
September	68.80b	62.80	
October	68.00b	62.80	
November	68.00b	62.80	
December	68.00b	62.80	

Tone at close quiet. b—Bid.

RUSSIAN GRAIN AREA LOWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Area sown to winter cereals in Russia (U. S. S. R.) is 963,000 acres against 186,976,000 last year, and 97,362,000 seeded the 1930 crop, Department of Agriculture is advised. Russian grain procurings to January 1 for the total Soviet Union, equaled 31 per cent of the yearly plan and 3.1 per cent above last year. Grain collections in Ukraine, however, are lagging.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Arrangements have been made for sale of a Chicago Stock Exchange membership at $4000, up $400 from previous sale.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 23
			—A—					
52	41¾		Abitibi pf	300	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
23½	3½		Adams Express	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
38	23½	2	Adams Mills	200	25	25	25	25
38	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	25¾	25	25¾	
100¾	47¾	4½†	Air Reduction	900	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
40¼	7	.90	Alaska-Juneau	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13¾	1¾		Allegheny Corp	3600	15	14¾	15	14¾
3	2		Allegh pf ww XXX	1400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
8	1¾		Allegh pf ww XL	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
83¾	64	.81	Allied Chem	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	
136	100	7	Allied Chem pf	2800	136	135¼	136	
42¾	16½	.80	Allis Chalmers	1400	123	113	113	
18½	7¾		Alpha Port Cem	400	12	12	12	
23	11¼	1	Amerada	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	
125¾	58½	5†	Am Can	2100	134¾	133¾	134¾	
88	38¾	7	Am Car & F pf	11150	90½	89¾	89½	89¼
48¾	30¼	3†	Am Chicle	30	33	33	33	
21¼	5		Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	100	8	8	8	
83¾	61¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	83	82¾	83	83
90	18	6	Am Rad & Pow	3900	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
90	20	7	Am Rad Pow B	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	7¾		Am Ry Pow v t	300	39	39	39	
26	3		Am Rldg & L pf	300	33¾	14½	34½	37½
84¾	39¾	7	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
7	1¾		Am Sugar Ref	300	37	37	37	
97¾	71¾		Am Tel & Tel	21900	117¾	113¾	116¾	117¾
80¾	33½	3	Am Type Finders	300	34¾	34¼	34¼	
40	13½		Am Wat Wks	400	24¾	24¼	24¼	
43¼	9¼		Am Woolen pf	1100	31¼	28¾	28¾	
38	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	2500	10¼	9¾	10¼	
72	20	7	Anchor Can	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4½	1		Armour Del pf	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	
2½	¾		Armour Ill A	300	3	3	3	
47	11		Armour Ill B	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
28½	1¼		Armour Ill pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
203½	39¼	6	Asso Apparel Ind	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
39	23	4	Atchison T & SF	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	
33¾	8½	1	Atl Coast Line	3700	87½	85½	86½	
295½	84½	11	Atl Refining	1700	30	30	30	
6½	2		Auburn Auto	14300	141	136½	137¾	140¾
			Aviation Corp Del	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—B—					
24¾	4¾		Baldwin Loco	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
104½	15		Baldwin Loco pf	100	25	25	25	25
87¾	14		Balt & Ohio	6100	19¾	18	18¾	19¼
80½	35		Balt & Ohio pf	100	37½	37½	37½	38
14½	4		Barnsdall A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	100	43	43	43	
6¼	1¾		Belding Hem	300	40	40	40	39½
80¾	54½	4.87	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	3	3	3	
25½	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	3200	16½	16	16¼	
46¾	19¾	2	Best & Co	100	76½	76½	76½	77
70¾	17½	2	Bethlehem Steel	300	22	21¾	21¾	
43	15½	1½	Bendix Aviation	3200	16½	16	16¼	
46¾	19¾	2	Best & Co	100	76½	76½	76½	77
70¾	17½	2	Bethlehem Steel	6300	19¾	18¾	19	
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	700	18¾	18¾	18¾	
36¾	9	1	Borden	3600	37¾	36½	36¾	
3¾	½		Borg Warner	900	30¾	30	30¾	
22¾	7½	1	Botany Mills A pf	100	10	10	10	
5½	1		Briggs Mfg	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
69¾	31½	4	Brockway	100	9	9	9	
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn Man T	1100	32	32	32	
129¾	72¾	5	Brooklyn M T pf	400	70½	70	70	
9½	1¾		Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76½	76½	76½	
5¾	1¾		Bruns Terminal	100	3	3	3	
3	½		Budd Mfg	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13	3¾		Budd Wheel	800	2¼	2¼	2¼	
23	3¾		Bullard	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	300	5	5	5	
24¾	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	600	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
20¾	1		Butterick	100	1½	1½	1½	
69¾	10¾		Byers	1300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
			—C—					
53	8		Calif Packing					
16	5¾		Campbell Wy&C	400	9½	9¾	9½	9½
17¾	3¾		Calumet & Hecla	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
45	13¾	1.20	Canada Dry	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
45¾	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	700	12½	12½	12½	12¾
131¾	33¾		Case Thresh	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	9300	39¼	36¾	37½	38½
53½	10¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	40	61¾	61	61	
15¾	11	1½	Central Aguirre	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
90	50		Century Rib pf	300	12	12	12	
30¼	9¾	14	Cerro de Pasco	300	12	12	12	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	300	85	80	80	84
54½	13¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	11½
46½	23¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	400	19	18¾	18¾	18½
7¾	2¾		Chi & Gt West	9300	29½	28	28¾	28¾
27½	7¾		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	4½
87¾	1½		Chi Mil & St P	300	14	13¾	14	14¼
15¾	2¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3¾	2¾	3¾	3¾
45½	5		Chi & N'western	300	4½	4¾	4½	4½
21¾	3½		Chi Pneu Tool	3000	11½	10½	11½	11½
65½	7¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	800	6¾	6½	6½	6½
90	10¼		Chi R I & P 6%	500	14¾	13¾	14	14¼
101	14		Chi R I & P 7%	300	23	22	22	23½
33¾	5½		Childs Company	300	24¾	24½	24½	25½
35¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	300	6	6	6	6¼
37¾	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	4400	13½	13½	13½	
4¾	¾		City Stores	100	37	37	37	
170	99¼	7½	Coca Cola	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
50½	24	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	108½	107¼	108	109½
17¾	6¼		Collins & Aikman	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
32¼	6¼		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8	8	8	8
45¾	11¾	1½	Columbia Gas	100	8¾	8½	8¾	9¾
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	2900	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
52	52	6½	Comm Cred Inv	400	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
97	92	7	Comm I ITr 7%	10	64	64	64	64
21½	6¾	7	Comm Solvents	100	97	97	97	
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	800	8½	8	8¼	
100¾	46	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1700	41½	41¼	41¾	43¾
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	67½
18¾	7¾		Consol Film Ind	500	9	8¾	8¾	
109¾	57¼	2	Consol Film I pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
109	80	5	Consol Gas	5200	60½	59¾	60¾	60¼
13¾	4¼		Consol Gas pf	100	92½	92½	92½	92
30	4½		Consol Textile	400	½	½	½	
3¾	¾		Cont Baking A	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
77½	40	3	Cont Baking B	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Baking pf	400	43¼	42½	43	43
51½	18½	2.40	Cont Can	500	35½	35	35	35
4½	⅞		Cont Insurance	300	22	21¾	21¾	22
12	5		Cont Motors	300	2	1½	1¾	
12	¼		Cont Oil	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	
86¾	36¼	3	Cont Shares	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18	2¾		Corn Products	3400	41	39¾	40¼	42
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19¾	10¼		Crex Carpet	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¾	1		Cuban Am Sug	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
48¾	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8¾	1		Curtis-Wright	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	1¾		Curtis-Wright A	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
				900	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
				100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—D—					
22	13⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	12¾	12½	13⅛	13⅛
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	100	78	78	78	78
102	17¾		Del Lack W	100	34½	34	34	35
23	10¾	1	Diamond Match	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
38½	19½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	
27	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	6500	52½	50½	51¾	52
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
			—E—					
188¾	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	900	83	80¾	82¼	82¼
11½	½		Eitingon Schild	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
69	7½		Eitingon S pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3300	23½	27¾	28	28½
110	94	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98½	98½	98½	99
97¾	2½		Elec Mus Ind	500	3½	3½	3½	
60¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2000	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
98½	32	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	51½	51½	51½	52½
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	30½	30	30	30½
39¾	8		Erie RR	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
65	6¾		Erie RR 1pf	100	12	12	12	12½
			—F—					
29½	3½		Fairbanks Morse	100	8	8	8	
6½	1		Fashion Park	400	5	5	5	5¼
30	3		Fed Water Serv	100	11½	11½	11½	
21½	12¾		Firestone T & R	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
66¼	49¾	8	Firestone T&R pf	100	13½	13½	13½	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	57	54¾	57	55
64½	8	2	Poster-Wheeler	1200	45½	43¾	43¾	45½
32½	15¾		Fourth Nat Inv	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	9½
17½	2½		Foundation	100	18½	18½	18½	19¼
38½	2½	4	Fox Film A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
75	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	400	4	4	4	
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	400	17½	17½	17¾	18
			—G—					
60	15	5	Gamewell	20	15	15	15	15
77½	21½		Gen Am Inv	500	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
73¼	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
47	9⅝	3	Gen Asphalt	100	14	13½	14	14½
25⅝	9½	2	Gen Baking	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
12	1½		Gen Cable	100	2	2	2	2¼
25½	2½		Gen Cable A	100	5	5	5	5½
65	11½		Gen Cable pf	10	14	13¾	14	13¾
54¾	22⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	12100	21¾	20⅝	20⅞	21
13⅛	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2100	11	11	11	11
56	28¼	3	Gen Foods	2400	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
50	29½	3	Gen Gas & E A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
47	21¾	3	Gen Motors	19700	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20¾
10	64		Gen Mot 6% pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	84½
31	9⅞	2	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	
74½	13¾		Gen Ry Signal	400	25½	24½	24½	25½
87¾	12		Gen Refractories	300	13	13	13	13½
18½	½		Gen Thea Equip	400	1	1	1	
38¾	9¼		Gillette Saf Raz	1100	12¼	11¾	12	12¼
8¼	3¾		Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	
42¼	14½	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6¼	6¼	6½	6¾
20½	3¾		Gold Dust	1400	17½	16¾	16¾	17
88	10		Goodrich	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
23	10¾	1	Goodrich pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
38½	19½	1½	Goodyear	2200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16½
40¾	19¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	53½	52½	53	54½
70¾	17½	2	Gotham Silk Hos	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
43	15½	1.20	Graham Paige	2100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23½	8	.80	Granby	1500	7	7	7	7
32¼	10	1	Grand-Sil Stores	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	1		Grand Union	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20¾	1		Grant (W T)	1100	27½	25½	26¾	27¼
109¾	5¾	2	Great Nor Ore	400	23¼	20¾	20¾	21¾
65¾	16	3	Great Nor pf	400	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¾
79	13		Grigsby-Grunow	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			Gulf Mobile pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
			—H—					
30½	22	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23	23	23	
63¾	14	6⅔	Hahn D S pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17½
16	5		Hayes Body	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
18	8	1.20	Hercules Motors	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
103¾	61	5	Hershey Choc	300	80¾	80¼	80¾	
138	81	7.80	Homestake M	300	124	124	124	124½
3¾	3¾		Houdaille Her B	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
20¾	15¾		Houston Oil	400	19½	19	19	20
70¼	11¾	2	Houston Oil new	2100	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
114¾	36¾	3½	Howe Sound	400	13¾	13	13	13½
26	7¾	1	Hudson & Man	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
13½	3¾		Hudson Motor	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			Hupp Motors	100	4¼	4	4	4¼
			—I—					
89	9½		Ill Central	8600	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾
114	15	6	Ill Central pf	100	36½	36½	36½	
71	21	4	Indus Rayon	100	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
9¾	3¼		Inland Steel	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
179¾	82	6†	Insurshares Md	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
4½	2		Int Business M	300	8	8	8	
60¼	32¾	2½	Int Combustion	400	103¼	101¾	101¾	103½
31	9⅞		Int Harvester	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
73¼	11	2	Int Hydroelec	1700	24¾	24¼	24½	25
20¾	7	.20	Int Match pf	1400	21¼	19¾	20¾	21¾
31	9⅞		Int Nickel	5100	8¼	8	8	8
4½	½		Int Paper 7%	50	8½	8	8	8½
43¾	6¼		Int Pap& Pow C	1500	5	5	5	5
51	17	3	Int Pap&Pow pf	1400	9	9	9	9
81	13¾		Int Shoe	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43
18¾	7¾	.60	Int Silver	400	18	18	18	18
18¾	4¾		Int Tel & Tel	4400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			Intertype Corp	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
			—J—					
80½	15¾	5	Johns Manville	3400	20¼	18½	19¾	19¾

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 23
			—K—					
118¾	111¼	6	Kan C Pwr & Lt pf	100	113	113	113	112¾
43	6½		Kan City Southn	100	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
34¾	3½		Kayser (J) & Co	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3¾	¾		Kelly-Springfield	300	3	3	3	3
2	⅝		Kelly-Sp Tr pf	100	2	2	2	2
21¾	9		Kelvinator Corp	800	15¾	14½	15¼	15
31¾	6		Kennecott Copp	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20¾	5¾		Kinney & Co	1400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
14¾	1		Kinney pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
39¾	14	1.40	Kresge	1800	33½	33½	33½	
37¾	4½	1.60	Kroger & Tull	1900	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
38¼	19¼	2	Kroger Groc & B	1300	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
			—L—					
61	6		Lehigh Val RR	300	12	12	12	12
40¾	35	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	35	35	35	35
20¾	5¾		Libbey-Owens-F	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
38¾	18	1½	Life Savers Corp	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
24¾	13½		Liggett & Myers B	100	77	77	77	
24¾	13½	2	Liquid Carbonic	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	
57	23¾	2	Loew's Inc	500	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
61	31	6†	Loews pf	1600	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
24¾	6¾		Lorillard	1000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
81	4		Louisville & N	300	37	37	36	37
			—M—					
38	12¾	3½	McCall Corp	200	13½	13½	13½	
103½	32½	4	McIntyre Porcu	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
10½	3½	1	McKeesport Tin	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12	1		McLellan Stores	800	48¼	47¾	48	48¾
106¾	50	3§	Mack Trucks	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
12	1		Macy (R H) & Co	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
43¾	22	1	Madison Sq Gard	100	11½	11½	11½	
44¾	28¾	2.40	Mar Elv pref	100	43	43	43	
33	16¼	2	Marine Mid	100	11¾	10¾	11	11½
64	16¼		Market St Ry pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
31¾	3¼	2½	May Dept Stores	300	37	37	37	
7¾	1¾		Maytag	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
37	19¾	2	Melville Shoe	100	3	3	3	
20¾	4½		Mid Honeywell	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
26½	5¾		Mo Kan & Tex	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	
71¼	36¾	2.40	Mo Pacific	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
16	3		Prod & Refiners	3800	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
96½	49½	3.40	Prod & Ref pf	30	8	7	7	
102½	78	5	Mo Pacific pf	3500	54	52¼	52¾	54½
120¼	92	6	Monsanto Chem	100	81

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Credit Measure Cynosure of All Eyes— Trade Indices Off

In the kaleidoscopic news picture of the week, certain events affecting the interests of the people as a whole and of a constructive nature stood out against the darker background of an unsettled Europe. Chief among specific developments was the passage by Congress of the $2,000 000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, the largest individual credit agency ever authorized by the Government and hailed as the most potent enactment for lending strength to the banking structure, the transportation systems and the bond market.

The appointments of Charles G. Dawes to be president and Eugene Meyer chairman of the new corporation have been favorably received by business interests.

The Farm Land Bank bill authorizing the expenditure of $125,-000,000 in increasing the capital of such banks was passed also. It was the first of the administration's relief bills to be adopted, and offers aid to farmers, such as for instance, in taking care of delinquent installments due from borrowers.

A bill appropriating $375,000,00 for direct aid to the unemployed and fostered by Senator La Follette is now before the Senate. The President is reported opposed to it.

Railway Conference

Another development of especial interest to banking houses in the East was the loan of $100,000,000 to New York City at the unprecedented high rate of 6 per cent, twice the rate at which the city borrowed funds last May. It emphasizes the absolute need of municipalities to balance their budgets. In the above instance, the bankers refused to lend unless the Administration promises to adhere to a strict policy of economy. In line with this trend, municipalities and states are slashing expenditures and making salary reductions.

The exceedingly important conference between railway executives and representatives of 1,500,000 railway workers continued at Chicago, with indications that an outcome favorable to the request by the managements for a 10 per cent wage reduction would be reached. Daniel Willard stated at the conference that many bankruptcies would follow if the wage cuts were not accepted. He cited a drop in total railway earnings in 1931 of 33 per cent from the 1929 figure, a decline in car loadings of 29 per cent and of 24 per cent in the number of employees. There were 72 roads which failed to earn their fixed charges last year, he said.

Characterized as the "most important piece of banking legislation in 10 years," a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Glass instituting a liquidation corporation within the Federal Reserve System in order to give aid to depositors of closed banks. Bearing on the aid to be given banks in need of funds is the issuance this week of the third call by the National Credit Corporation for about $50,000,000, indicating that the corporation's activities are increasing. A decline in bank failures is said to be a definite result of the loans made possible by this credit institution.

Business Gain Seasonal

Business this week has shown some seasonal improvement, with the general tone of comment fairly cheerful. Retail trade has been only fair, with some slight gains noted in wholesale lines. Bradstreet's reports more optimism than a week ago in reports from 55 leading cities which show increased activity in certain heavy industries.

The steel trade gained 1 per cent in operations during the week ended Jan. 18 to 26 per cent of capacity. The textile industry is showing improvement and the rayon department is continuing the rapid pace set in 1931, when all records were broken for output and sales. Electrical output for the week ended Jan. 16 was lower by 6.7 per cent from the like week a year ago, and was also down from the preceding week. Freight car loadings in the week ended Jan. 9 of 572,504 were off 140,624 from the previous week of 1931.

While the automobile industry is holding back generally because of the imminence of a new Ford car, production schedules will probably total between 140,000 and 160,000 units, or better than in December. The success of the New York auto show has encouraged motor executives everywhere.

The Situation Abroad

Department of Commerce figures show exports in December of $184,-000,000 against imports of $153,000,-000, giving an export excess of $31,-000,000. The year's totals were: Exports, $2,424,183,000; imports, $2,090,-107,000; excess of exports, $334,076,-000. In 1930, exports were $3,843,181,-000 and excess of exports, $782,273,-000.

There is little of brightness in reports from Europe concerning trade and industry. Practically every country is battling deflationary tendencies. Unemployment in Germany has reached a total exceeding 6,000,000, and is growing in France. Great Britain hesitates over tariff schedules. Belgium is unable to balance its budget, and Norway and Sweden are experiencing declining economic activities.

In the field of finance, the comparatively large bond offerings this week stand out. The total of $107,-401,000 was the largest since the June 26, 1931, week, due to the New York City offering of $100,000,000 6 per cent notes. Gold shipments to France continue, $20,474,000 leaving Friday. The total sent to that country this year to date is $51,243,000.

Money in circulation fell off $6,-000,000 this week to $5,613,000,000 which is still $1,030,000,000 above a year ago.

Brokers' loans fell off for the twentieth consecutive week to $531,-00,000, lowest since February, 1918.

The stock market marked time this week, with a weak tone yesterday. Markets abroad were without feature.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	83¾	83½
Adams Express 4s '48	70	70
Albany P WP 5s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	40⅝	39½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	39
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39¾	39
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44	43⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69⅛	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	55	55
Amer Smelting 5s '47	95	94
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '77	103½	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	104⅝	104⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅛	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅝	98¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¼	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	102
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93⅝	93
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	81	81
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	74
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64⅝	64¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87¾	87½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '52	89⅛	89
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83	83¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54⅛	53¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	80¼	80¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	93¼	92½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	76	75½
Banger & Aroos 4s '51	88	88
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100½	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94⅜	94⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	21½	21½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72¾	72¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15½	15½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101¾	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102½	102¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97½	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75⅞	75⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74¾	74¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	80½	80⅛
Can North deb 6½s '40	97	96⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	94⅞	94
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¼	60¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	72
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Cen of Ga 5s '59	37	35
Cen of Ga 5s '87	79	78½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	96¼	96⅛
Certaintee 5½s '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	74	73
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81	81
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91¾	91¾
Ches & O 4½s B	81½	80½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	43½	43½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52⅝	52
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	10¾	10⅜
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	37½	36½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	69	69
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	43⅝	43
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	35¼	34
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	41½	41½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	83	83
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	85½	85
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	69	68
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	58½	55
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	47¼	46¾
Chicago Rwys Sts 4½s A '63	90½	90
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	97¾	97¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	52	52
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '62 A	86	85½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	87¼	87¼
Cin Un T 5s act	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	60	60
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66½	66½
Coal River 4s	88½	88½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	76	76
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	78½	77⅝
Con Cal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19½	19½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¼	93
Con Gas Co 4b 5½s '45	104⅜	103⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99⅛	99
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21	21
Corn Products 5s '34	102	102
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	51½	51
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¾	1¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	21	21
Cuba RR 6s '36	37¼	37¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Huson 5½s '37	90	89½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	65¼	65
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35	34½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100¼	99¾
Detroit Rlv Tun 4½s '61	87	87
Dodge Bros sf 6s '04	79½	79¼
Duquesne/P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96⅜
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71¾	71
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	45	45
Erie RR ref 5s '67	46	46
Erie RR gen lien	55½	55⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '75	46	46
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	90	90
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98¼	98
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5½	5¼
Goodrich 6s '45	40½	39½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	69½	68½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	69¼	68¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	73¼	73¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95½	95¼
Gulf Mobile & Ohio 5s	46⅝	46⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29¾	29¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59½	59
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84¾	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	96	96
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	100
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	51	51
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45¾	45
Ill Central 6½s '36	82	80½
Ill Central CSt L&NO 4½s '63	45	45
Ill Central CSt L&NO 5s A '63	49¼	49¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96½	96⅛
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51½	51½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	59
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	57	55¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	48¾	48½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35½	35
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69½	69½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70	70
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	45½	45½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	54	54
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	21½	20
Int Paper 6s '55	32	32
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47¾	46
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54½	54
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49½	49
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93½	93
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	67⅜	65½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	83½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	82	82
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	49	48¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96	96
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Autaro 6s '54	13¼	13¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	58	55½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63½	63½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81½	81½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39¼	39¼
L&N uni 4s '40	83⅜	82½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37	36¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	82½	82
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91½	91½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	54⅜	54⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	76
Mo K & T 4½s '78	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	56½	56½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	77	77
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	40	39
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	55¾	54½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56	55¾
Mo Pac 5s '81	56	55
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	43	41½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	20	20
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	24½	24
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	95¼	95¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77½	77½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	74
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46½	46½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¼	89⅝
Nat Steel 5s	74	72
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100½	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	74¾	74
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	76¾	74
N O T & M 5½s '48	43¼	43¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72⅜	72⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72½	72
NYC&HR 4½s N	70	69
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69	68½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75⅞	75¾
NY C&HR cv 6s '35	92	92
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79½	79½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33¾	33¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39	38½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	52	48¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	37½	37⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	99⅝	99
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	100¼	100¼
NY GELH&P gen m 4s '49	91¼	90⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71½	70
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50¾	49½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	104	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	97¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	67½	66½
Nor Southern rfg A '61	17	17
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83
Nor Am Ed & C '65	82	81
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	80½	80½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97½	97½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	58
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79½	78
Nor Pacific rfg 6s 2047	87	86¾
Nor States Pow 5½s '41	94¾	94¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102½	102½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	104¾	104
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	85	85
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	74⅝	74⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	89	89
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	47	46½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	19	19
Penn Dixie Cement 6s	43¼	42½
Penn Pow 1st 5½s '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	77	77
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82	81¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77½	77¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	85¼	84½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101½	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 8s '47	97¾	97
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	47	45½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	77½	77
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85¼	85
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	68	67½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '81	98½	98½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	48
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	99
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	51	50½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64	62½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	72	72
Pub Svc E&G 4s	85¾	85¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	94	93¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78¾	78½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	83½	83½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43	43
Radio Keith ot p pd	100½	100½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	69¾	69¼
S. Louis M&S 4s R&O div '33	80	80
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30½	29¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24½	23¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	69	69
Seabd AL 6s	5½	5½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 A	3½	3¼
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40½	40½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	79½	79½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84⅝	84¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Smith A O 6½s '22	100¼	100¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87¼	87¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	98¾	98¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	69½	69½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80½	79¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '65	69½	69¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68½	68
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	81	80¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	51	50
Southern Ry con 5s '94	84	84
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	67	66
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99½	98¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	90
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	25
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97¾	96¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¾	78
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	68½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	35½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	92½	92½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¾	89½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79½	78¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	58	57
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	79½	79½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90	88¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44¾	42
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44¼	44¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Wabash RR 4½s '76	1½	13
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	74½	74¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	54	54
Wabash RR 5½s '75	14½	13½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	14	14
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	2	2
Warren Bros 6s '41	46	46
Washington W P 5s '39	90½	90
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	90¾	90¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	65	65
Western Electric 5s '44	98	97½
Western Maryland 4s '52	59	58¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	61
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44	44
Western Union R E 4½s '50	77	77
Western Union 5s '51	70	69¾
Western Union 5s '60	92	92
Western Union 5s '60	68¾	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s E '65	64½	63½
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	79¾	79¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32¾	32¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan23	Last Jan22
3½s '47	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.10
1st 4¼s '47	98.2	97.28	97.28	97.30
4th 4¼s '38	99.	98.29	98.31	98.30
4th 4¼s reg	98.25	98.25	98.25	
US 3s '55	94.19	94.8	94.8	94.16
US 3½s '49	95.19	95.11	95.11	95.21
US3½s'43Mar	99.22	99.16	99.17	99.18
US3½s'43June	99.22	99.16	99.16	99.20
US 3½s '47	99.13	99.4	99.4	99.4
US 3½s '56	92.	91.22	91.24	92.
US 4s '54	96.24	96.6	96.10	96.20
US 4¼s '52	100.24	100.5	100.11	100.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	51⅝	51½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	44	44
Antioquia 7s A '45	15	15
Antioquia 7s B '45	14½	14½
Antioquia 7s D '45	14¾	14¾
Antwerp 5s '58	71¾	71¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49	49
Argentine Gov 5s June '59	53¾	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53¾	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	53¼	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	54	53½
Australia 4½s '56	52	51¾
Australia 5s '55	57¾	57½
Australia 5s '57	46½	46½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	57	57
Austria Hydro 6½s	36	35
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33	33
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82	80
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	87½	83¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95¼	94
Bergen (City) 6s '49	23¼	23
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24½	23½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	36	36
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	31	31
Berlin Elec 6s '55	33	32½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	5¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9	9
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	98¾	98¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21½	21½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26½	26½
Brisbane 6s '50	46	46
Brisbane 5s '57	42	41½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	18	18
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	40¾	40¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	40¾	40¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32	32
Bulgaria 7s '67	22	22½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	32½	32½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	88½	88½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72¾	71¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¼	88½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	17½	17
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	14½	14½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	17½	17½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	29¾	29¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15½	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13⅞	13⅞
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	7	7
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	29	28½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26⅝	26½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	62	62
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23½	23½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	32⅜	32⅜
Rosta Rica (Rep) 7s '51	38	35½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77⅜	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38½	38¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	12½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	96	96
Denmark (King) 4½s '63	64	63
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	77¾	76½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	69⅝	69⅞
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	55	55
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	42½	42½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	81	81
Dutch El 6s '47	81½	81½
Dutch El sf 6s '52	79	79
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37	37
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	44½	44½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	50	50
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	89	89
Frankfort 6½s '53	25½	25½
French (Rep) 7s '49	110¼	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111½	111
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	36½	35¾
German 7s '49	61	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39½	37¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39	37¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	38¾	37¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	43¼	43¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	25	25
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32½	31
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39½	37¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43	43
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	45¼	45¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36½	35¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	35⅝	35
Graz 8s '54	37⅞	37⅝
Greek 6s '68	35⅝	35½
Greek 7s '64	48	48
Hamburg 6s '46	33¾	32¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	34	34
Helsingfors 6s '45	37	37
Hungary Mun 7s '46	16½	16½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	17¾	16⅝
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	27½	27½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	32	32
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	71¾	71½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70	70
Italy (King) 7s '51	87¼	86¾
Jap-(Con Pwr) 6½s '50	57	57
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	83½	83
Jugoslavia El 7s '57	32¾	31½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	57	56
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	27⅜	27
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	61	61
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99¼	99
Medellin 6½s '54	17	16
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67⅝	67⅜
Milan Mtge Gerace 6½s '39	15½	15½
Montecatin Te 7s '37 ww	69½	69½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	26	26
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104¼	103⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	51	51
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97½	97½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32½	32¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	69	69
Norway (King) 5½s '65	69	69
Norway (King) 6s '52	70½	70
Norwegian El 6½s '57	58	58
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	55	55
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	66½	66½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	72	71½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	65	65
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85	85
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	90½	90
Paris-Lyans-Med 6s '58	93¾	93¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	99½	99⅜
Paris-Orleans 8½s '60	89	89
Paulista Ry 7s '42	41¼	41¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6¼
Poland (Gov) 5s '40	53	53½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	84	83¾
Porto Ale (City) 6s '61	12	12
Prussia 6½s '51	33¾	33¾
Prussia 6s '52	31½	31
Queensland (State) 7s '41	74	74
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50	40	38½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	38¾	38½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	40	38¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	35	35
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	16	16
Rio G de Sul (State) 6½ '68	10	9½
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '96	13	12
Roma (City) 6½s '52	68½	68
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72½	72½
Roumania 7s '59	51½	50½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	37	37
San Paulo (City) 8s '57	16	16
Sao Paulo (State 7s '40	29	27
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	33½	32½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	23½	23½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	38¾	38¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	35½	35½
Saxon State 7s '45	34½	33¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34½	33¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	39½
Siemens 6½s '51	53¾	53¼
Siemens 7s '52	72	72
Silesia (Prov 7s '46	37	37
So

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD POLO OUTLOOK GOOD

Crimson Indoor Team Has Won Four Games to Date

Capt. Frederick D. Sharp, serving his last year as coach of Harvard varsity polo, has turned out a very successful indoor team. This is the belief of Nelson W. Kimball '32, manager of the indoor team, who was recently approached on the subject in the absence of Captain Sharp. "The Crimson won its first four games without much trouble and although the strongest opposition is still to be met, we expect to win more times than we are defeated," is Manager Kimball's statement, himself a star Crimson polo player for three years.

Harvard suffered a loss in polo when Lowell S. Dillingham '34, who was brilliant as a freshman last year, was unable to start the season with the indoor team. He is incapacitated at the present time, but will probably be back on the team before the Intercollegiates which come in March.

Handicapped Somewhat

"Our indoor season has been and should continue to be a success," continued Manager Kimball. "We are handicapped somewhat here at Harvard because we haven't our own ponies, and as you probably know, they are more than half of the team. But despite this drawback, the team has done well. Captain Sharp is a remarkable coach and Harvard can thank him for building up both the indoor and outdoor game here."

This year's indoor team is led by Frederick S. Nicholas '33. Nicholas was captain of his freshman team two seasons ago and was a regular varsity player last year. He has led the Crimson to its first four victories from his position at No. 2. Crispin Cooke '32, who has had varsity experience, plays back this season. He was also captain of his freshman team. At No. 1 is William F. Luton '33, also a player with previous varsity experience. William C. McGuckin '34, a star with last year's freshmen along with Dillingham, is a spare.

These four men, and Dillingham when he is able to report, will do most of the riding for the Crimson during the indoor season. Manager Kimball would make no predictions as to the success of the outdoor team, but believes those players just mentioned will eventually find places on the team.

In the Commonwealth Indoor Polo League, of which Harvard is a member, Nicholas is rated with a handicap of three. His team mates, Cooke and Luton, have handicaps of two and one respectively.

Coach Has Fine Record

In Captain Sharp, Harvard has a coach who will long be remembered by Crimson polo followers. For four years he has coached at Cambridge and created an immense interest in the sport. At the beginning of the indoor season this year more than 25 men reported, which must be a record, in the opinion of Manager Kimball. Captain Sharp leaves Harvard at the close of the present season and his absence will be felt.

The outcome of the first four contests proves that the Crimson will be hard to defeat during the remainder of the schedule. Harvard's first victory was against the 110th Cavalry team, an exhibition game, the score being 11 to 6½. This was played on Dec. 12. Norwich was met and defeated shortly after that, 22 to 5½, with the Lancers Crimson's next victim Jan. 9 by a 10-to-8 score. The 101st Field Artillery team lost to Captain Sharp's players Jan. 16, also by a 10-to-8 score.

The remaining schedule finds the indoor team meeting Westwood Jan. 23 and 110th Cavalry again Jan. 30. Princeton varsity is met Feb. 6. On Feb. 20 the Crimson travels to Cleveland, where one game is played, and then on to Cincinnati for another contest. Feb. 27 finds Harvard at West Point to meet the United States Military Academy. March 12 is the date set for the annual meeting with Yale, which, incidentally, has another powerful team this year. The intercollegiates will be held some time in March, but the exact date is not known as yet

McGILL FIVE OPENS, DEFEATING TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 23—McGill University, last year's undefeated intercollegiate basketball champions of Canada, opened the 1932 season here last night by defeating University of Toronto by 30 to 21. The winners were a much stronger team than the locals, and made full us of their advantage in height.

McGill started strong and had a 10-point lead in the first 10 minutes, and the score was 12 to 0 when Dawson scored the first basket for Toronto. Lewin and Faulkner led the McGill attack and at times the visitors made the locals look weak. The half-time score was 14 to 6.

For the winners, Lewin, former center for Dartmouth, was the star, while Young, Rice, and Smaill were also prominent. Sniderman, Dawson, and McCallum were the pick of the locals. The summary:

McGILL		TORONTO
Faulkner, lf		rg, Dawson
Lewin, rf		lg, McCallum
Young, c		c, Woods
Rice, lg		rf, Riggs
Calhoun, rg		lf, Hynes

Score—McGill 30, Toronto 21. Goals from floor—Rice 4, Smaill 3, Lewin 3, Faulkner 2, Young for McGill; Sniderman 4, Hynes, Woods, Dawson, McCallum for Toronto. Goals from foul—Lewin 4 for McGill; Sniderman 3, Woods, McCallum for Toronto. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto. Spares—Weber, Smaill, Halpenny for McGill; Sniderman, Scott for Toronto. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

BRUINS BUY JEREMIAH

The Boston Bruins have purchased Ed Jeremiah, former Dartmouth College football and hockey star, from the New York Americans. Jeremiah is a center and defense player and Manager Ross of the Bruins will place him with the Bruin Cubs for this season. Along with purchase money the Bruins sent Joe McColdrick, spare defenseman of the Cubs to Americans, who will send him to their "farm" team, the New Haven Eagles. Jeremiah started this season with the Eagles, but played so well that he was taken up to the Americans sometime ago.

Crimson's Three Horsemen

HARVARD VARSITY INDOOR PONY POLO TEAM OF 1932
Left to Right—William F. Luton '33, Capt. Frederick S. Nicholas '33 and Crispin Cooke '32.

Iowa State And Kansas State Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 23—A rally in the last four minutes that scored 10 points gave Iowa State College a victory over the University of Missouri last night in a "Big Six" Conference basketball game here. Missouri led throughout the game until the last four minutes by margins of from one to three points. Both quintets played tight defensive basketball and the first half ended with the Tigers leading, 6 to 4.

IOWA STATE		MISSOURI
Roadcap, lf		rg, Stuber
Thomson, Levine, rf		lg, Palfreyman
Heitman, c		c, Wagner
Hawks, lg		rf, Zinn, Passer
Rieke, rg		lf, Cooper

Score—Iowa State College 18, University of Missouri 13. Goals from floor—Roadcap 4, Thomson 2, Heitman 2, Rieke for Iowa State; Wagner 4, Zinn, Cooper for Missouri. Goals from foul—Cooper for Missouri. Official—V. S. Eagen, Grinnell.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 23—University of Oklahoma's previously undefeated basketball team lost to Kansas State College, 31 to 24, here last night, in a "Big Six" Conference game. Kansas State jumped into an 8-to-1 lead, and for 10 minutes held Oklahoma without a goal from the floor. Percy Main '34 finally found the basket and followed with the only other Oklahoma floor goal of the half, which ended 15 to 8.

KANSAS STATE		OKLAHOMA
Graham, Brockway, lf	rg, Main, Brockman	
Breen, Silverwod, rf	lg, Grady	
Skradski, Dalton, c	c, LeCrone, Grallman	
Boyd, Fairbank, lg	rf, Beck, Bross	
Auker, rg	lf, Anderson, Bross	

Score—Kansas State College 31, University of Oklahoma 24. Goals from floor—Auker 5, Skradski 5, Breen, Brockway, Bord for Kansas State; Beck 4, Main 3, Grallman, Brockman for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Auker 3, Breen, Boyd for Kansas State; Beck 2, LeCrone 2, Grallman, Grady for Oklahoma.

LEADING SCORERS IN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Conacher, Toronto		25	4	29
Jackson, Toronto		16	13	28
Primeau, Toronto		3	24	27
W. Cook, Rangers		22	5	27
R. Smith, Montreal		7	18	25
Dillon, Rangers		18	6	24
Stewart, Montreal		17	6	23
Clapper, Boston		11	11	22
Boucher, Rangers		6	14	20
Trottier, Montreal		11	8	19

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Forslund, Duluth	11	7	18
Riley, Chicago	9	7	16
McPherson, St. Louis	14	2	16
Wiseman, Chicago	7	9	16
McFadyen, Chicago	4	8	12
Scott, St. Louis	10	2	12
Leswick, Duluth	5	7	12
Prelesnick, Chicago	6	5	11
McKinnon, Kansas City	8	3	11
Lafrance, Tulsa	9	2	11

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

Klein, Boston	12	9	21
Hart, Providence	13	8	21
Boyd, Boston	9	9	18
Runge, Boston	8	10	18
Herrington, Providence	9	7	16
Asmundson, Bronx	8	8	16
Gaudreault, Providence	6	10	16
F. Jerws, Boston	4	12	16
Cormier, Providence	6	8	14
Conner, Providence	7	6	13
Heximer, Springfield	6	7	13

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

D. Cummings, Los Angeles	25	4	29
Pool, Los Angeles	17	7	24
Johnson, Hollywood	12	6	18
Dunn, Hollywood	11	2	13
Evans, Hollywood	6	7	13
Irving, Los Angeles	5	7	12
Coupez, Hollywood	6	5	11
Vokes, San Francisco	8	3	11
Scott, San Francisco	9	2	11
Harper, Oakland	7	3	10

ENGSTAD WINS SKI TEST

LUCERNE, Que., Jan. 23 (AP)—Kaare Engstad of the Dymenica Ski Club, Burnt Lake, British Columbia, yesterday won the cross-country ski race of 40 kilometers, first of the events which will decide the personnel of Canada's Olympic ski team. Engstad covered the distance in 3h. 44m. 17s. to win by more than 17 minutes, from D. Hubert Douglas of the Ottawa Ski Club. Douglas covered the course of approximately 31 miles in 3h. 1m. 45s. Trailing the two leaders were John R. Veit of the Ottawa Ski Club; Walter Ryan, Montreal; Arthur H. Pangman, Montreal, and A. Ducheseneau.

CANCEL SPEED SKATING TRIALS

TORONTO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Ontario Speed Skating Association last night reported to the Canadian Skating Association that continued mild weather had made it necessary to abandon the Olympic speed skating trials, originally scheduled here Jan. 16. The team will be selected on a basis of past performances. It is expected that Frank Stack of Winnipeg, Willie Logan of St. John and Alex Hurd of Hamilton will be selected and that either Herbie Flack of Toronto or Harry Smythe of Moncton, N. B., will be the fourth member of the team.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HITS 197

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Jan. 23 (Canadian Press)—A cricket match between the touring South African team and South Australia began here yesterday. South Australia batted first and was dismissed for 197 in its first innings. South Africa had scored 178 for the loss of one wicket when play closed for the day.

YALE ADDS M. I. T. TO CREW SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Massachusetts Institute of Technology was added to the traditional list of the Yale crew's opponents in the schedule announced yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association.

The varsity, junior varsity and 150-pound crews of the two institutions will meet in the annual Derby Day regatta on the Housatonic River April 23. This addition makes four, instead of the usual three races for the Yale varsity eight.

The Harvard-Yale races will be run on the Thames River at New London June 24. Varsity, junior varsity and freshmen crews will participate.

The Blackwell Cup regatta will be run on the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia May 7, with Pennsylvania, Columbia and Yale participating. Varsity, junior varsity, freshman and 150-pound crews will race.

The fourth event will be between Cornell, Princeton and Yale on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, May 21, when varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews will be entered.

CANADIAN RACQUETS IN THE SEMIFINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—Play in the annual Canadian amateur racquets championship tourney was reduced to the semifinals in both the singles and doubles by Friday's play. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Sir John Child, Ottawa, defeated J. A. Rolland, Montreal, 15—9, 15—5, 11—15, 8—15, 15—11.

R. W. Cutler, Boston, defeated H. G. Joseph, Montreal, 15—11, 15—7, 10—15, 15—10.

S. H. Dobell, Montreal, defeated A. J. Hills, Montreal, 15—3, 15—11, 16—18.

L. P. Beaubien, Montreal, defeated N. M. Scott, Montreal 15—10, 15—8, 6—15, 15—12.

T. P. Jones, Montreal, defeated L. S. Bishop, New York, 15—7, 10—15, 15—9, 15—10.

SECOND ROUND

A. S. Cassils, Montreal, defeated H. G. Clark, Boston, 15—12, 15—12, 5—15, 12—15, 15—11.

Sir John Child defeated R. W. Cutler, 15—2, 15—4, 15—4.

S. H. Dobell defeated L. P. Beaubien, 15—12, 15—14, 15—8.

G. M. Hecksher, New York, defeated T. P. Jones, 15—5, 15—12, 15—8.

DOUBLES—First Round

J. A. Rolland and G. H. Turpin, Montreal, defeated G. M. Hecksher and L. S. Bishop, New York, 15—8, 15—7, 15—10.

R. W. Cutler and H. G. Clark, Boston, defeated A. J. Hills and H. G. Joseph, Montreal, 15—3, 15—9, 15—3.

A R. Chipman and S. H. Dobell, Montreal, defeated N. M. Scott and D. J. O'Donougue, Montreal, 15—8, 15—8, 18—13.

GREENKEEPERS REELECT MORLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—John Morley, veteran greenkeeper at the Youngstown (Ohio) Country Club, has been reelected for the sixth term as president of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America. John MacGregor, greenkeeper of the Chicago Golf Club, has been named first vice-president again, while Fred Burkhardt of the Westwood Country Club Company in Cleveland, Ohio, takes the office of treasurer again, and also the chair as secretary in place of John Quaill of the Highland Country Club, Pittsburgh, Penna. The new directors are John Anderson of the Crestmont Golf Club, West Orange, N. J., William J. Samson of the Toronto Golf Club, M. E. Farnham of the Philadelphia Country Club, Ed B. Dearie of Chicago, Carl A. Bretzlaf of the Meridian Hills Country Club, Indianapolis; L. J. Feser of the Woodhill Country Club, Wayzata, Minn., and John Quaill of Pittsburgh. On the board of trustees are Joseph Williamson of the Scioto Country Club, Columbus; John Pressler of Pittsburgh and Orange Alves of Cleveland.

RYERSON DEFEATS BERRY, 1 UP

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—A birdie 3 on the nineteenth hole gave Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., a 1 up victory over Ken Berry of Miami yesterday in the quarterfinals of the Glenn H. Curtiss amateur golf tournament here. Ryerson was 2 down at the seventeenth tee, but won the next two holes to even and prolong the match. His birdie over the par 4 first hole at Miami Springs golf course advanced him to the semifinals. Winfield Day of Chicago defeated Dan Secoli of New Britain, Conn., 3 and 2, and will meet Ryerson, an old golfing opponent. C. A. Durand Jr., Brooklyn, made a remarkable recovery to defeat C. A. Meacham, Akron, Ohio, 1 up in 19 holes. Durand, who several days ago won the Miami midwinter amateur crown, was 5 down at the turn but went to the twelfth tee, but pulled his game together, with the resultant victory. C. A. Brown Jr., Portland, Me., defeated Gus Novotny, Lagrange, Ill., 3 up in the fourth first-flight match.

SHAMROCKS RELEASE SMITH

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Art Smith, former defenseman for the Ottawa Club of the National Hockey League, has been released by the Chicago Shamrocks of the American Hockey League. Smith went to Les Canadiens of Montreal when the Ottawa franchise was suspended, but was released by the Flying Frenchmen.

Tulsa and Buffalo Win League Games

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	16	2	3	47	29	32
Chicago	11	3	10	60	40	22
St. Louis	11	3	8	43	40	22
Tulsa	10	3	11	45	51	20
Duluth	9	1	13	48	57	18
Buffalo	7	2	12	26	50	16

(No points for ties.)

RESULTS JAN. 22

Tulsa 4, Kansas City 2.
Buffalo 2, Duluth 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 23—Tulsa took undisputed possession of fourth place in the American Hockey League standing by defeating the pace-setting Kansas City club, 4 to 2, in a series finale here last night. Tulsa scored three goals in the first period and one in the third, while Kansas City tallied once in the first and again in the third.

TULSA		KANSAS CITY
Moffatt, Metcalfe, Lafrance	lw	Ranger, Gorman
Sheppard, Acaster	c	Campbell, Mitchell
Healey, Marker, Wakeford	rw	McCormick, Dunfield
Trapp	ld	McKinnon, Halderson
Hansen, Langois	rd	McLeod, Wilson
McCusker	g	Christelio

Score—Tulsa 4, Kansas City 2. Goals—Lafrance 2, Hansen, Acaster for Tulsa; Mitchell, McCormick for Kansas City. Assists—Marker 2 for Tulsa; Goodman for Kansas City. Referee—Bi O'Learv, Ottawa, Canada. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23—Bouchard's unassisted score at 5m. 5s. of an overtime period earned the Buffalo Majors of the American Hockey League a 2-to-1 victory over the Duluth Hornets here last night, giving the visitors a clean sweep of the series.

BUFFALO		DULUTH
Bouchard, Rennie	rw	Merrill, Scott, Lessard
Morrison, Redding	c	Leswick, Thorsteinsen
Depaul, Gordon, Armand	lw	Forslund, Anderson
Carbol, Id		rd, Davis, Stuart
Oatman, Desy	rd	ld, Bergi
Stark	g	g, Turner

Score—Buffalo 2, Duluth 1. Goals—Gordon, Bouchard for Buffalo; Thorsteinsen for Duluth. Referees—Cameron McKinnon, Edmonton, and C. B. Jamisson, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods and 5m. 5s. overtime.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 34, La. State 25.
Appalachian 46, Wingate Jr. 30.
Arkansas 46, Southern Methodist 30.
Butler 37, Franklin 28.
Carnegie Tech 32, Western Reserve 22.
Defiance 41, Cedarville 18.
De Kalb 16, Normal 14.
Furman 43, Charleston 14.
Hamline 34, Macalester 20.
Hanover 36, Wilmington 23.
Iowa State 18, Missouri 13.
Ithaca College 49, Hardwick 26.
Joliet 40, Morton 26.
Kalamazoo 30, Albion 19.
Kansas State 31, Oklahoma 24.
Kenyon 43, Kent State 19.
LaSalle 46, Elizabethtown 14.
Lynchburg 41, Randolph Macon 36.
Macomb 42, Elmhurst 23.
Marietta 39, Capital 22.
Millersville 27, W. Chester Teach. 24.
Millsaps 41, Miss. S. U. 37.
Monmouth 38, Iowa Wesleyan 27.
North Carolina 32, Wake Forest 17.
Ohio Northern 30, Ashland 25.
Ohio 37, Wittenberg 25.
Oregon State 30, Washington 14.
Presbyterian 33, Erskine 30.
Simpson 34, Doan 23.
St. Ambrose 43, Columbia 21.
St. Lawrence 39, Clarkson Tech 33.
St. Olaf 38, St. Thomas (Minn.) 19.
St. Thomas (Pa.) 27, St. Mary's 14.
Superior Teach. 38, Michigan Tech 15.
Susquehanna 32, Juniata 21.
Toledo 38, Bowling Green 26.
Union 37, Haverford 27.
W. Mich. State 43, Manchester 22.
Wofford 29, Newberry 22.

GULDAHL SCORES A 67

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 23 (AP)—Playing by far the best round of golf the San Marcos Hotel course (Chandler) has ever known, Ralph Guldahl, youthful Detroit professional, shot a 67, five under par, to lead after the first round of the Arizona $3500 open tournament. He was one of more than half a dozen entrants to shatter the 6300-yard course's standard figure, 72, and had two birdies on the out nine for a 34 (two under) and four on the home stretch to make a 33. Two of Guldahl's mates, two strokes behind but still three strokes to the good over par, came Joe Mac, young St. Louis professional; Frank Walsh, Bryn Mawr C. C., and Craig Wood of Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J., one of the game's longest drivers, all with cards of 34—35—69.

GOODWIN WINS GOLF TITLE

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) youth, yesterday won the annual Florida east coast amateur golf championship at the St. Augustine Links, defeating E. G. Livsay, Columbus (Ohio) lefthander, 3 and 1 in the 18-hole final.

ANDERSON WINS SHOOT

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—Frank C. Anderson of Allerton, Ill., bested 23 marksmen here yesterday and scored 93 out of 100 from the 16-yard mark to win the midwinter handicap, feature event of the week's trapshooting tournament.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Williams 47, Springfield 34.

REISELT LEADS BILLIARD PLAY

Has Won Three Straight in World's Three-Cushion Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
Otto Reiselt	3	0	7	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	2	0	5	43
J. M. Layton	2	1	5	36
A. J. Thurnblad	2	1	7	47
F. S. Scoville	2	1	3	48
L. J. Kenney	2	2	6	43
Jacob Schaefer	1	1	6	51
A. K. Hall	1	2	5	51
J. N. Boseman	1	2	5	54
G. L. Copulos	1	2	6	41
Bernard Westhus	1	3	7	65
T. S. Denton	0	3	0	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 — With his third straight victory, Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, took nominal leadership in the world's professional championship tournament at three-cushion billiards here last night. His leadership is nominal because one other pace-setter with two victories, remained undefeated. He is A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, former champion, who was not required to play.

A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, title defender met defeat for the first time in three starts when he lost to G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., 50 to 27 in 41 innings. J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, also encountered his first setback, losing an 82-innings endurance grind to Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, the Southern champion. The score was 50 to 46.

Reiselt's third victory was recorded over T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former titleholder, 50 to 47 in 69 frames. L. J. Kenney of Chicago provided one of the day's three upsets by outscoring A. K. Hall, another local player, 50 to 38 in 55 turns.

Having lost his two previous games, Copulos apparently thought it was about time to get down to business, even though it was the title defender he faced. His run of 5 in the fifth inning gave him the lead, 7 to 5, on Thurnblad, and he improved it steadily. Thurnblad had a stretch of 16 innings in which he made only four singles while Copulos ran 6—3—3 and several counts of minor caliber, until he had the advantage, 44 to 19. Through this period Copulos on nearly every miss left Thurnblad tied up tight. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—0 1 1 0 5 0 0 1 3 2 s 2 0 0 0 3 2 1 1 1 0 s 0 0 s 6 3 3 0 2 s 1 1 0 1 3 3 2 0 1—50. Innings—41. High Run—6. Safeties—4.

A. J. Thurnblad—4 0 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 3 3 0 0 0 3 s 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 s 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 3—27. Innings—41. High Run—4. Safeties—5. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Nine innings taken to earn the last two points gave a slow finish to Reiselt's victory over Denton. With many good shots going bad by the margin of a whisker, Denton was forced to rely heavily on his defensive game, which made things difficult for his rival. Five safeties were called on Denton, and many other shots were candidly "ducks." Reiselt played well for 23 innings, where he led, 23 to 13, but thereafter slipped progressively. It took him 60 innings to get 48 to Denton's 42, and there he stuck. Denton also languished, but crawled up to 47 before Reiselt went out. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 s 0 0 0 0 s 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 4 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—69. High run—5. Safeties 2.

T. S. Denton—0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 s 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 3 1 3 s 0 1 2 3 s 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 s 3—47. Innings—68. High run—4. Safeties—5 Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Westhus came from behind in a long-drawn-out finish to defeat Layton. In 20 innings Layton led, 17 to 13, lost the lead, 19 to 18, at the twenty-seventh, advanced and set the pace, 28 to 21, in 40 frames, and held it, 42 to 35, as they turned the sixtieth. Then came a stretch of 21 innings in which Layton scored only four singles. A run of 3 in the seventy-seventh put Westhus ahead, 47 to 45, after which it took him five innings to go out. The score by innings:

Bernard Westhus—1 0 1 0 1 0 4 1 s 0 1 s 0 s 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 1 s 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 s 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 1s 0 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—82. High Run—4. Safeties—7.

J. M. Layton—1 0 0 1 3 0 0 4 s 2 0 s 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 s 1 3 2 0 1 0 0 0 s 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 8—46. Innings—82. High Run—4. Safeties—4. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

In arrears 11 points in 30 innings, 28 to 19, Kenney flashed a brilliant finish to defeat Hall. In this sprint, as in his previous victory against Jacob Schaefer, Kenney not only counted in clusters, but played safe on misses, leaving Hall in the doldrums. Kenney took the lead, 40 to 37, by running 6 in the forty-eighth frame and got his final 10 points in seven innings, going out with a 3. The score by innings:

L. J. Kenney—1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 s 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 1 3—50. Innings 58. High Run—6. Safeties —2.

A. K. Hall—1 0 s 1 1 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 4 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—38. Innings—54. High Run—4. Safeties—2. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

WILLIAMS'S 65 A NEW RECORD

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Eddie Williams of Cleveland shot a brilliant 31—34—65 yesterday for a new Miami Country Club record and first honors for himself and Earl Howell, Miami, in the finals of a professional four-ball golf tournament. Williams' card, which was the best-ball card for his team, was completed after he and Howell won a scheduled 36-hole match with Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Charlie Fairman, Mokome, Ind., 3 and 2, at the thirty-fourth green. Williams and Howell each won $100 first money, Macfarlane and Fairman taking $60 each.

INDIANS PURCHASE JOE BOLEY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Joe Boley, veteran shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics, has been purchased by the Cleveland Indians to bolster their infield, it was announced today by Billy Evans, general manager of the Tribe. Shortstop has long been a weak spot with the Indians and Boley was acquired as an ace in the hole in the event Eddie Montague, groomed for the job, fails to come through.

MORE OLYMPIC TEAMS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The German bobsleigh team, composed of 11 men, the Czechoslovakian and Swiss skiing teams arrived yesterday from Europe en route to Lake Placid and the III Winter Olympic Games next month.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Minnesota 5, Michigan 4.

PROFESSIONALS AND B. H. C. SEXTET WIN

A team of professionals from both the Bruins of the National Hockey League and the Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and the Boston Hockey Club sextet, were the winners in the double-header played at the Boston Garden Friday night before some 5000 spectators. The Bruins and Bruin Cubs defeated the United States Olympic team, 5 to 1, while the Boston H. C. triumphed over the Polish Olympic six, 4 to 3. The proceeds of the games will aid in sending the United States Olympic team to Lake Placid.

The professionals proved far superior to the amateurs, although they found it rather difficult at times to accustom themselves to the Olympic rules which allow forward passing in the defensive zone only. Chapman, with four goals, excelled for the Bruins, while Winthrop H. "Ding" Palmer, former Yale star, was best for the Olympics. The summary:

BRUINS		U. S. OLYMPICS
Touhey, Harnott, Klein	lw	rw, Everett, Cookman, Smith
Barry, Chapman, P. Jerws	c	c, Chase, Nelson, Fitzgerald
Galbraith, Runge, Boyd	rw	lw, Palmer, Bent, Anderson
Owen, J. Jerws	rd	ld, Hallock, Livingston
Shore, Foster	rd	ld, Garrison, Hallock
Jackson	g	g, Farrel, Frazier

Score—Bruins 5, U. S. Olympics 1. Goals—Chapman 4, P. Jerws for Bruins; Anderson for U. S. Olympics. Assists—Runge 2, Klein, Owen, J. Jerws for Bruins; Garrison for U. S. Olympics. Referees—Sands and Smith. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Although the Bruins-U. S. Olympic team game was much the smoother, it was the other half of the double-header that produced the most excitement. The Polish sextet, handicapped somewhat with only three spares, took an early lead and held it until late in the second period. Play opened up in the third period, and with the score 3-all, Mahoney shot the winning goal for the Hockey Club, unassisted. The summary:

BOSTON H. C.		POLISH OLYMPICS
Liddell, Keough, Mahoney	lw	rw, Gabinski, Materski
Nelson, Sanford, Collins	c	c, Marchewsky, Krygier
Russell, Harris	rw	lw, Nowak, Sokolowski
Morrissey, Bergheitz	ld	rd, Kowalski
Langmaid, Dagnino	rd	ld, Maner, Ludwisnak
Cosby	g	g, Stogowski

Score—Boston Hockey Club 4, Polish Olympics 3. Goals—Keough, Nelson, Liddell, Mahoney for Boston H. C.; Sabinski 2, Sokolowski for Polish Olympics. Assists—Sanford, Mahoney, Liddell, Morrissey, Nelson for Boston H. C.; Krygier 3, Nowak for Polish Olympics. Referees—Sands and Foley. Time—Three 15m. periods.

BRUIN OWNER HAS NEW RULE CHANGES

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, has forwarded to Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, three subjects for discussion at the meeting of the board of governors of the league in Toronto, Monday.

The Bruins' owner offers proposals to do away with hooking and illegal checking from behind excepting with a "stick upon a stick," with any hooking or other interference eliminated. He also advocates a rule whereby all rinks will be compelled to keep the temperature of the inclosure at a definite coolness, or at least no higher than an agreed amount. His other proposals pertain to defensive shooting of the puck down the ice and are as follows:

First, that any puck shot down the ice as a defensive measure may be shot, carried or relayed back to the zone from which it was shot by the attacking team without offside restriction.

Second, that if both teams are at full strength, a team shooting the puck down the ice should be penalised for a second and succeeding offenses in any period by a penalty face off.

Third, that if a team is a man short, it be permitted to shoot the puck down the ice without penalty. The opponent in this case and the preceding cases would have the right to return the puck into the defending zone without offside restriction.

HOCKEY NOTES

DETROIT FALCONS, armed with the confidence built up as a result of winning four of their last five games, and present occupants of third place, invade the Boston Garden tonight prepared to score their first victory on local ice in six straight seasons. The Falcons have not even enjoyed so much as a tie here with the Boston Bruins.

Probably no game between these two has ever embraced so many points of interest. The Falcons are showing the best game they have displayed in years and it is about the first time they ever came here holding a position higher in the National Hockey League standing than that of the Bruins. On the other hand, the locals have been hit by a series of mishaps and have not won a game this month out of eight played and consequently, with most of the players again in good condition, they are out to score a victory.

The Polish Olympic hockey team certainly surprised Boston fans, and the Boston Hockey Club, although off form, had more than a little difficulty to eke out a 4-to-3 victory in their exhibition. The visitors were only one day off the boat after eight days at sea and without practice; and they were not even properly equipped with indoor hockey clothing.

Roman Sabinski, right wing of the Polish team, attracted attention of the professional players, and Joe Stogowski, goalie, was the feature attraction of the evening with antics seldom seen. He did many unorthodox things in the net as regards stylish goaltending; but he did stop shots. For thigh pads he had two hot-water bottles.

Never before were the new professional hockey rules so flattered as to see the Bruin-Cub combined team attempting to make a game out of the Olympic rules with the United States Olympic sextet at the Garden. No kicking the puck and no offside except in their own territory slowed the game down and curtailed both the individual and teamwork efforts.

MRS. SECORD AND NIEKANEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 23—Mrs. D. Frederick Secord and Marcus Rafael Niekanen, won the senior waltzing trophy in the twelfth annual Lake Placid figure skating championship yesterday. Mrs. Secord holds the United States waltzing title with Ferrier T. Martin, while Niekanen is a Finnish Olympic contender. In second place were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers of the Philadelphia Skating Club. Miss Marguerite Sherman of the New York Skating Club won first place in the women's junior class.

BUCKNELL ELEVEN ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISBURG, Penna., Jan. 23 — Edward L. Nied '33 of Danville was yesterday elected captain of Bucknell University's 1932 football team at a meeting of the lettermen. Nied has been a regular varsity lineman for two years.

HALL VICTOR IN SEMIFINAL

Defeats George Lott in Canadian Indoor Tennis Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., has the opportunity to duplicate the performance of George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago a year ago in the annual Canadian indoor tennis championships, that of winning both the singles and doubles championships. Last year Lott won the singles title for the fourth time and then teamed up with John W. Van Ryn to win the doubles. On Friday Hall defeated Lott in a five-set singles semifinal and later in the day

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JAN. 25-31

MONDAY, JAN. 25

The dropping of the gold standard by several nations has served to focus attention more sharply on silver. When one thinks of silver one thinks of Nevada and its famous "Comstock Lode." The white metal and other historical phases of Nevada will provide a halt in the "Parade of the States" at 8:30.

The proposal that the national prohibition issue be submitted to the people "through a referendum" will be debated by Senator Robert B. Howell of Nebraska and Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania during the National Radio Forum period at 10 o'clock tonight over the NBC. This cancels the interview of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, originally scheduled.

6-8:30—Seconyland Sketch. "The Lesser of Two Evils." NBC—WEAF to WREN. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Nevada." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Robert Burns Anniversary Program. Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Archer Gibson Ensemble. Soloists; organ. NBC—WJZ chain.
11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon. to Fri., Toscha Seidel, violinist, Mon. and Wed. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26

Most European correspondents to American newspapers "file" or send their stories back home by cable or radiogram. At an hour when most newspapermen and, in fact, most of Europe, are asleep, William Hard, correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company "covering" the World Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switz., for the radio, will step into the studios of the Swiss National Broadcasting Company and send his "story" verbally. His pre-conference summary will reach our shores at 7:45 which is the same time Mr. Hard is regularly heard from Washington.

7:45-8—William Hard, NBC correspondent, from Geneva. NBC—WJZ chain.
8-8:30—Voters' Service. "World Disarmament in 1932." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Musical Album. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Sketch. "The Dress Rehearsal." NBC—WJZ to WDAF.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27

We can't hear a program directed by Louis Katzman without wishing that he was back on the air with the rug orchestra that used to be so popular. Those were the "good old days" of hour and half-hour programs which, alack, were considered too long and therefore liable to tire the listener. But no one could have dreamed of the monotony of the 15-minute programs of today, which are boring by their very profusion. You'll hear Mr. Katzman's orchestra in the 8:15 period over the WJZ chain.

8-8:30—"Big Time," sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Mellow Clarions. Trio; organ; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. "The Sorcerer." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobilgil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:30—"Quiet Harmonies." Concert orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—David Gulon and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28

Ted Husing's Sportslants period returns this evening at 9:15 featuring the timely comments of radio's popular sports announcer with Irene Beasley as soloist and Freddie Rich's Orchestra. Herman Hupfeld, composer of "When Yubs Plays the Rumba on His Tuba," will bring that opus back to the air waves tonight at 10.

Those who heard Lily Pons in the Metropolitan Opera broadcast last Saturday afternoon of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" might like to refresh their memories of this opera when the Columbia Symphony Orchestra plays the overture to that opera tonight at 11:15. The "Finale" of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony" which closes the orchestral program, is the third movement of a Beethoven symphony in which the "Andante," or second movement, ranks very highly as an encore piece.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Burns and Allen, comedians. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin - Tin - Tin Thriller. Sketch NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Pan American Concert. NBC—WEAF chain.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Ted Husing's Sportslants. Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-10—Maxwell House Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29

The Aguilar Lute Quartet, masters of a rare instrument whose tone resembles the mandolin, will be heard as guest artists of the NBC Artists Service period at 10 o'clock tonight. Of Arabic origin, the lute is pear-shaped and is strung like the guitar, with the strings usually tuned in pairs. The Aguilars, three brothers and a sister, are acknowledged virtuosi, being ranked on a par with Andres Segovia, the noted Spanish guitarist, who has been heard on the radio.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Helen Lynd, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time," news sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel; "Street Singer"; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Cities Club Eskimos. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Lee Reisman's Orchestra. George Houston, bass-baritone, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—NBC Artists Service Program. Aguilar Lute Quartet. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Café Budapest." Gypsy music. CBS.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30

The second act of Wagner's "Die Walkure" will be radiocast from the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon at 3 o'clock over the WEAF chain. This is the second of the four operas forming Wagner's great series of music-dramas entitled "The Ring of the Nibelungs."

Vaughn De Leath, who used to sing for Dr. Lee De Forest's experimental broadcasting station in New York City in 1919, will join the noted inventor from the opposite ends of the country at 3:45 tonight in a reunion depicting the enormous strides in radio engineering. Miss De Leath will sing an old-fashioned melody in an old-fashioned manner for an old-fashioned microphone, accompanied by old-fashioned interference. A flip of a key will then span 12 years to the transmission and music of 1932.

3-4:30—Metropolitan Opera Company. Second act, "Die Walkure." NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
3-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
3:30-3:45—"The Hoosier Editor." CBS transcontinental.
3:30-5—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
3:45-9—"Radio's Progress—1919-1932." Dr. Lee De Forest speaking from California, Vaughn De Leath singing from New York—CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30—Chicago Civic Opera Company. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—Arthur Jarrett, songs. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Piano and organ. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 31

Today we advise setting your dials for: Frederic William Wile and delegates to the World Disarmament Conference speaking from the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva, CBS, 12; New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Bruno Walter, which features the "Concerto for Violoncello in D Major" of Haydn, Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist, and Brahms's "Symphony No. 2 in D Major," CBS, 3:15; Tito Schipa, Chicago Civic Opera tenor, in first of new Swift series, WJZ chain, 3:30; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, in Home Circle, WEAF chain, 5:30; new CBS talk series by F. A. Mitchell-Hedges, British explorer, 5; last program by Eddie Cantor, who is on temporary leave from radio while picture making in Hollywood, WEAF, 8; Roxy Theater Symphony Orchestra program, CBS, 9; first movements respectively of Bach's "Concerto in C Major for Two Pianos," Ernest Hutcheson and Beula Duffey, and, Grieg's "Concerto in A Minor," Mr. Hutcheson and orchestra, CBS, 10:30.

12-1—International Broadcast. From Geneva. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2-2:30—"Pastorale." Mixed quartet; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
3:15-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
3:30-4—Tito Schipa, tenor. NBC-WJZ chain.
5-5:30—"Real Folks" Sketch. CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—General Electric Home Circle. Reinald Werrenrath, baritone. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—Grand Opera. Review of "Rigoletto." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
6:30-7—"Thru the Opera Glass." Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Talk, F. A. Mitchell-Hedges, explorer. CBS transcontinental.
8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. Eddie Cantor. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—Fisk University Jubilee Singers. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:45-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Adventuring with Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—Bulek Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist. CBS transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy" children's program.
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Crenier, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 Chevrolet Musical Chronicles.
8:00 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work," Textiles.
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter.
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Ciara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review news.
11:25 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "The Melody Mart."
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Own Night.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBC, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; Glee Club; Comedy Team.
8:30 Massachusetts Industrial Committee.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn de Leath. "Original Radio Girl"; Piano Team.
9:00 Joe Solemon's Orchestra.
9:30 "Romantic Highlights in Music."
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Witching Hour; dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor, Frederick Landis.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian Legend.
9:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; Scrappy Lambert.
9:45 CBS, National Press Club inaugural; speakers: John N. Garner, Patrick J. Hurley.
10:15 CBS, Modern male chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's orchestra; baritone.
10:45 Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Don Redman's orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Hawaiian Trio.
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 San Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 RKO presents Helen Kane.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 Howard Harrington, tenor.
4:30 NBC, Dawes Tree Hour.
5:30 Dusolina Giannini, soprano.
6:30 NBC, Our American schools.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:03 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Talk, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 People's Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Pianist.
4:30 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Three Million Dollar Radio Review; United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Pastorale.
2:30 Shepard Danceapators; soloists.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 "Twilight Reveries."
5:30 The Vagabonds.
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:15 Fisk University Chorus; spirituals.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Theater orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 CBS, California melodies.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WEAF, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor.
5:00 Yankee Network artists recital; the Russian Gypsies; soloists.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Grand Opera.
7:00 United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
8:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Soloist and accordion.
8:45 Harlequin String Quartet.
9:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time news; weather.
10:45 Zenopoulos Instrumentalists.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos; Spanish instrumentalists; tenor.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and Musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Talk, Mrs. Giesler.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation of America.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Methodists Shelve Many Old Hymns

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP)—"Rock of Ages," and "Nearer My God to Thee" will live on in the hymnal of the Methodist churches.

A commission yesterday culled age and exaggeration from the hymn book, but when the music and words of the old time favorites rolled from piano and voice they passed unchallenged. There was none to deny the power of their appeal.

The commission represents the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The hymnal is being revised while other commissions consider a proposal to unite the three denominations.

About 200 new hymns were welcomed to the book. They passed inspection as fitting company for the ancients. In all, approximately 200 hymns were removed. The old hymnal contained 714. The new will have 725.

Radio Case Facts Asked by Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Senate today passed without roll call the Blaine resolution calling on the Department of Justice for all information relating to prosecution of the antitrust case against the Radio Corporation of America and affiliated companies, which include the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, General Electric, and some of the other large corporations in the country, involved in the radio patent pool case.

The resolution also instructed the Department of Justice not to enter into any agreement with the so-called "radio trust" until the information requested had been submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It was learned that Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, will probably appear before the Judiciary Committee next week to lay the facts of the case before the Senate.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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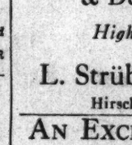

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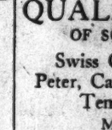

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JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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MELBOURNE
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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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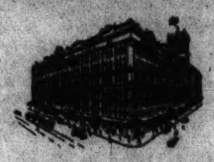

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(Continued)

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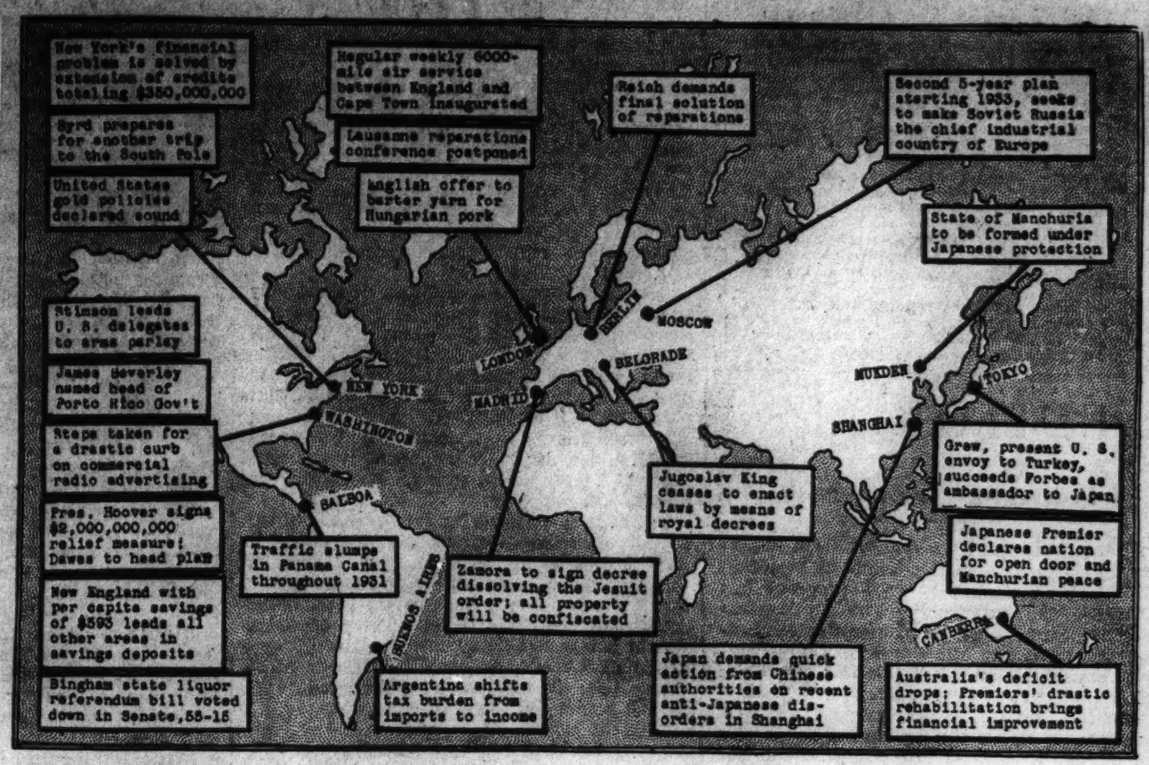
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


New York's financial problem is solved by extension of credits totaling $350,000,000
Byrd prepares for another trip to the South Pole
United States gold policies declared sound
Stimson leads U. S. delegates to arms parley
James Beverley named head of Porto Rico Gov't
Steps taken for a drastic curb on commercial radio advertising
Pres. Hoover signs $2,000,000,000 relief measure; Dawes to head plan
New England with per capita savings of $595 leads all other areas in savings deposits
Bingham state liquor referendum bill voted down in Senate, 55-15
Regular weekly 6000-mile air service between England and Cape Town Inaugurated
Lausanne reparations conference postponed
English offer to barter yarn for Hungarian pork
Traffic slumps in Panama Canal throughout 1931
Zamora to sign decree dissolving the Jesuit order; all property will be confiscated
Argentine shifts tax burden from imports to income
Reich demands final solution of reparations
Second 5-year plan starting 1933, seeks to make Soviet Russia the chief industrial country of Europe
State of Manchuria to be formed under Japanese protection
Jugoslav King ceases to enact laws by means of royal decrees
Japanese Premier declares nation for open door and Manchurian peace
Grew, present U. S. envoy to Turkey, succeeds Forbes as ambassador to Japan
Japan demands quick action from Chinese authorities on recent anti-Japanese disorders in Shanghai
Australia's deficit drops; Premiers' drastic rehabilitation brings financial improvement
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BELGRADE
MADRID
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
PANAMA
BALBOA
LIMA
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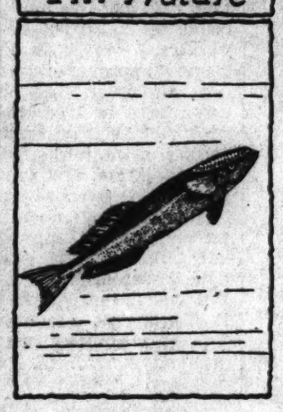
All Nature



Remora
(Genus Echeneis)

Question: I have heard of fish called "sucking fish" or "remoras," which are able sometimes virtually to stop ships by fastening themselves in great numbers to the bottoms. Is this true?—B. A., Arkansas City, Ark.

Answer: No. This is a rather common report—even the scientific name signifies "ship-holder" and remora means "delay." This fish is able, by means of the sucking disk composed of a number of flat, bony laminæ, to fasten itself at will to the bottoms of ships and other flat surfaces, but it cannot stop the vessel.

It is particularly fond of "hitching a ride" on sharks. Seldom more than eight inches in length, it fastens itself to almost any part of the larger fish and, in a typical commensal relationship, "eats at the same table," for when a shark gets his meal, the remora "unhitches" and feeds, too. Though it may ride for hours without exerting itself, the remora is well able to swim under its own power.

Question: For the last two winters I have been taking care of a number of birds each day, and have considerable trouble with the water freezing. Can you tell me of any simple way to prevent this? Sometimes it coats over with ice in only a few minutes.—R. G. H., Springfield, Mass.

Answer: Try giving them a pan of warm water about the temperature of drinkable hot milk. Water loses its heat slowly. At this time of the year chance pools are often frozen, and the feathered flock is harder pressed for something to drink than for something to eat.

Brevities

Washington Star: In a recent flight the airship Akron formed eight tons of ice on her outer surfaces, which suggests a rival for some of the new-fangled refrigerating devices.

Border Cities Star: Everything seems to have been thought of in the 1932 automobiles except wrapping 'em in cellophane.

Boston Herald: A western hotel boasts of a bellboy poet. Blessed if we can see, though, what a lad wants to be a poet for, when he can get a quarter for just switching on a light.

Montreal Star: Chimney sweeps have to be dressed specially for their work, we are told. They must wear scotable clothes.

A Quotation for Today

ANGER is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about; and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any other against whom it is directed.—CLARENDON.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Compliment, complement (Mrs. L. F. C.)—These words have a common source, the Latin *complere*, "to complete, to fulfill" (*cum*, "with, together," and *plere*, "to fill"). The "compliment," in a sense, completes or fulfills that which is due—it being a ceremonious expression by word or act, indicating approbation, regard, or civility.

The "complement" also completes or fills up, the word being applied variously to designate that which is required to supply a deficiency, to make perfect, or to complete a symmetrical whole. The word is also used in the sense of "full number," as, "the complement of troops was exceeded." The crew of a vessel is called its "complement."

They are sounded *kom'-plih-ment* and *kom'-ple-ment*, respectively.

"Blessed" in the Beatitudes (Mrs. E. W. P., who says she has heard this word in the familiar passage in the Sermon on the Mount pronounced in one syllable, *blest*)—The word here is a participial adjective, and the authority accepted by this newspaper prefers two syllables, *bles'-ed*.

Kind of, sort of (R. R.)—Such colloquial constructions as "I was sort of sorry," or "They were kind of displeased," should be avoided. Substitute "rather" or "somewhat."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Girls' Names Puzzle:
Dora, Cora, Constance, Rhoda, Bernice.

Worth Knowing

THE LONGEST COVERED BRIDGE IN THE WORLD IS AT BUTLER, KENTUCKY

In Lighter Vein

Samples

A seed company had received 15 applications from one man for free samples of their pea seeds. When the sixteenth request arrived the manager decided it was time he did something. He wrote: "Dear sir, I am sending you the seeds as requested, but what are you doing with so much? Are you planting the whole of your neighborhood with samples of our peas?"

A few days later he received a reply: "No, I am not planting them at all. My wife uses them for soup."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passing Show

"If you aren't begging, what are you doing?"

"I'm a street musician, and I'm collecting money to buy myself a cornet."

The Old One

City Slicker: "What does your son do?"

Farmer: "He's a bootblack in the city."

City Slicker: "Oh, I see; you make hay while the son shines."—*Purple Cow.*

Why He Was Pleased

Customs Officer: "Has anybody anything to declare?"

Man: "Yes, I have. I have a case of ladies' dresses."

Customs Officer: "Why are you so pleased about it?"

Man: "I am a traveler in ladies' wear, and you are the first man who has asked to see my samples for six weeks."—*Irish Independent Weekly.*

The Gentle Reminder

Margie would embarrass her mother every time she called on a friend by asking for something to eat. She was threatened with punishment if she ever did that again. The next time they called on that friend, just before lunch time, Margie piped up:

"Mrs. Smith, are you hungry?"

"No, Margie," answered the hostess. "I'm not hungry."

"Well," said Margie with a sigh, "I wish I was you."—*New Outlook.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Making the Best of It

Boston

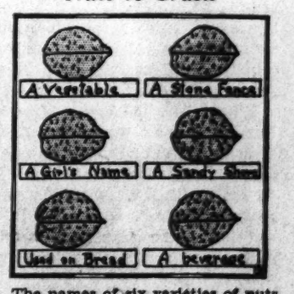
THERE had been a very heavy snowfall and it was difficult, next morning, for an able-bodied person to get from his home on a side street to the street car line on Commonwealth Avenue. At a point where the street car reservation and a parkway intersect the width of the avenue, cutting it into three separate streets, a strange pair was seen approaching. They were making their way across to the center roadway, the only one which the snowplows had yet cleared. Sidewalks too, had not been shoveled.

The observer waiting for the street car wondered just why a very heavy man should be astride the shoulders of a slender young fellow who stumbled and almost fell with the burden as he made his way slowly through snow above his knees.

Both laughed merrily, but when a spill came a few feet from the cleared roadway, the elder begged to be allowed to go on himself. But the younger insisted on continuing until, emerging at the edge of the cleared area, it could be seen that the older man had no lower limbs, but walked on artificial foot-pads. He was evidently proceeding to business as usual and climbed briskly into his delivery cart, which had been driven as near his home as possible by his young helper.

"So," mused the observer, "some people grumble at the heavy snowstorm; some use it as an excuse to stay away from business; but here we see unusual difficulties overcome and brightened with cheerfulness, good will and merriment!"

Nuts to Crack



The names of six varieties of nuts are hidden in this puzzle. The names below each nut will give you a clue as to the correct name. For example the first is Pea-nut. Can you find the others?

Tunk and Tollywamp

Tollywamp, the frog, nearly loses his playmate Tunk, the elephant, when Tunk falls into the river from Koko's back, and is carried down the stream. Tollywamp and Koko soon find him, however, and after they pull him out of the water, the three have a nice visit together, sitting on the bank of the river. Tunk and Tollywamp feel that they must hurry on to the Land of Wakenplay, so Koko points out the way to them through the deep woods and bids them good-by and good speed on their journey.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Federal Aid for Everybody

ALL in less time than from luncheon to dinner, the principal measure in President Hoover's economic relief program—the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill—came from the conference committee, was passed by the House of Representatives, passed by the Senate, sent to the White House and signed by the President. Now, to assure Mr. John Citizen, wherever he lives, that better times are on the way to his house with something like comparable speed, the newly appointed directors are preparing to get the huge corporation into action next week.

Briefly, the new organization is a mammoth money-lending institution. It represents a new mechanism for the dispersion of government credit to private organizations and through them to the public generally. Yet it is not entirely a new mechanism either, for one similar to it worked effectively in dispelling the depression of 1921.

The list of organizations through which credit will be dispersed is a long one. It includes not only the ordinary banks, trust companies and savings banks, but also building and loan associations, agricultural credit corporations, insurance companies and other bona-fide financial institutions "having substantial resources whose obligation, indorsement or guarantee would add materially to the security of loans"—this clause including the railroads.

The question perhaps will be asked, "Why should this aid be given to the bankers when it is the people generally who are in trouble?" One reason is that only through the banks can the millions of persons be reached who have put their trust in banks. One important activity of the corporation will be to advance money on the frozen assets of banks that are in liquidation or that are having difficulty in staying open. This is not so much to aid the banker—though in such cases he has worries enough—but rather to assure the depositor the use of his money which otherwise would be tied up.

Another phase of the corporation's work will be to lend money on certain assets of banks that are perfectly sound and solvent, but need additional liquid funds if they are to maintain that solvency and at the same time accommodate their borrowers. Banks which own bonds, for instance, cannot well sell those investments on the present securities market, but if they can borrow on them they can lend more freely to enterprising customers. These loans go out to set the wheels of industry and business turning. They go to make employment.

And after all, the major aim of virtually all reasonable prosperity plans advanced in the United States has been to restart the vast machinery of private enterprise which constitutes the bulk of the nation's business. Proposals for distributing funds to individual consumers could not have lasting effect except as they might help set the machine in motion. As in a motorcar, the efficacy of a "starter" depends on how the motor "takes hold." The method now invoked purposes to put fuel directly into the motor.

It is a form of "federal aid" which should reach, in some form, practically everyone. At the same time, it is aid which will be earned by the recipient rather than given to him as charity, and so will help to preserve the self-respect of both the individual and the nation.

When Mr. Business Man obtains from Mr. Banker a loan which he might not have been able to get except for the operation of the new credit institution, and when he uses the funds to set men at work in his factory, stock up on raw materials, advertise a new product or employ more salespeople in his store, he is doing his part in spreading this earned relief to everybody.

In short, this government finance corporation is designed to do the things the bankers' National Credit Corporation was expected to do and is doing, but it will do them several times more effectively and on a larger scale.

Reconstruction is under way.

Perfect the Peace Pact

IN THE consideration of the relative efficiency, or inefficiency, of the Kellogg pact as a bar to military aggression, which has grown out of the Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria, nothing is gained by heated denunciation of the Japanese. They have acted in accordance with what they believe to be a policy advantageous to their nationalistic ambitions. They found in the Kellogg pact, as well as in the utterly chaotic state of the Chinese National Government, weaknesses which enabled them to act with the plausible assertion of being entirely within their rights.

There are many who believe that Japan willfully violated its implied obligations to the League of Nations and those under the pact to which it is a party. There are others who see clearly that at least a plausible defense of Japan may be based upon the lack of specific definitions of terms vital to the pact, and also upon the just question as to whether the Chinese Government at the present time can claim the actual attributes of sovereignty.

It is obvious that for the composition of this quarrel the pact has proved futile. Dr. James T. Shotwell, therefore, is doing a positive service to the cause of peace when he urges, as he did at Washington the other day, amendment of the pact in order that there may be specific definition of what is meant by "war," and what are the "pacific means" to which resort may be had to prevent war. Japan claims there is no war in Manchuria, and indeed none has been declared. Her operations, according to her spokesmen, were the "pacific means" of the exercising of police power.

It is Dr. Shotwell's contention that not only should needed definitions be furnished for these terms, but that there should be international provision for a conference by all the powers concerned whenever there is a charge of a violation of the pact. It need not be that either or both of the parties admit violation. The mere charge that violation had occurred would, under his proposition, result in the calling of a conference to consider means for the preservation of peace.

Out of this situation in the Far East, which for a time seemed to endanger the peace of the world, there may, if opportunity is suitably taken, proceed such an organization of the forces of peace as will make future war-making doubly difficult. Dr. Shotwell's proposition should not be left dangling in the air of academic discussions. As speedily as possible, it should be made the basis for effective governmental action.

An End to Wet Fiddling

THE United States Senate's emphatic rejection of Senator Bingham's resolution urging referenda on prohibition in all the states should have two useful results. It should shut off, for this session at least, the time-wasting and futile wet efforts in Congress. None of the wet bills introduced in this session has any chance of passing; the only result that these bills can hope to achieve is to make the floors and committee rooms of the two houses sounding boards for wet propaganda.

That such tactics should be pursued when millions of people are in distress which can be alleviated by essential legislation that still awaits the pleasure of Congress is only an indication of the lengths to which wet fanaticism will go. As Senator Neely well said, "The alleged fiddling of Nero while Rome burned was an exhibition of sound wisdom and extraordinary prudence" by comparison. The decisive vote in the Senate should halt this folly.

In addition to the gain accruing to the nation from this cessation is the gain for the cause of prohibition. It is true that wet leaders contend the Bingham resolution was not an accurate test of wet strength. On the other hand, it was a good indication of wet weakness, for it was one of the hardly-more-than-damp forms of wet attack, a mere manifesto suggesting politely to the governors of the states that they should also politely recommend state referenda to their respective legislatures. It should have enlisted some senators who are only mildly wet.

Whether or not the vote of 55 to 15 was a complete measure of wet weakness, it will suffice to explode some of the exaggerated claims about the popularity of the wet cause.

In 1917, when the Senate voted on the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the wet vote was 20. Even if this vote on the Bingham resolution—the first prohibition vote in the Senate in fifteen years—is not an absolutely accurate test, it cannot be far astray, according to the figures of the wets themselves.

According to the best estimates of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, there are only twenty-one senators who would vote for repeal. Assuming this count to be correct, it can be seen that in fifteen years the wets have gained in the Senate exactly one vote. At this rate they can hope to obtain the sixty-four necessary for repeal in the year 2576. Considering that prospect and the present emergency, it seems that the wet fiddlers might well rest during the remainder of this Congress after the sour note they plucked from the Bingham resolution.

Painting and Today

SHOULD not Britain celebrate in painting and sculpture her great engineering feats, her magnificent sailing vessels, and other triumphs over elemental conditions? asked Sir William Rothenstein in his recent national lecture over the radio. There was perhaps never a time when the other arts were so closely in touch with the moods and aspirations of the day as they are at present. Modern music, indeed, so accurately portrays some of the humors of the time that not a few critics are almost disposed to deny that it is music at all.

Sir William—who, as director of the Royal College of Art, ought to know something about this matter—declares that in a single class there is enough invention for the decoration of a score of buildings, only this invention is allowed to rust and decay because, in present circumstances, it is unable to find an employer. The truth is that, unlike literature and the drama, painting has not as yet been able to make a successful transition from the days of the private to the public patron. The book-buying public and the circulating libraries have taken the place of Mæcenas, the literary patron of Horace. But the enlightened patrons of art, such as the Medicis of Florence, have disappeared almost completely without leaving any public successor.

According to Sir William Rothenstein, it is up to the municipalities to assume the vacant post, and find employment for the artist in beautifying their cities and in giving adequate expression in terms of paint to their social aspirations and achievements. It is unfortunately true that at the moment most municipalities have little money to spare for the advancement of art, even if they were enlightened enough to want to assist it. And many of them, even if they do not glorify their city after the fashion of Venice and Florence in the Middle Ages, strive to do so in other ways, in building highways, in extending educational services, and even in architecture.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Sir William has here pointed out to the municipalities a striking opportunity. It is an arresting thought that a penny on the municipal taxes might stimulate a second Renaissance.

Social Unrest in Spain

SOCIAL unrest reported in the north, south, east and west of Spain bears all the appearance of a concerted attack on the Republican-Socialist régime. A flurry of general strikes which passed peaceably enough was followed by street fighting and rioting in Bilbao, which the police suppressed only with difficulty. In the Province of Valencia, attempts to renew on convents and churches the incendiary attacks which shocked the world last May were thwarted. But the news of personal assaults in the streets of Madrid and the looting of shops betrays a relapse into conditions of disorder which will test Premier Manuel Azana and his Government to the uttermost.

The extremism of syndicalist sections of the workers on the one hand, and of clericals and royalists on the other, is at odds with the middle way. By his stanch support of the Civil Guard against popular clamor, the Prime Minister has confirmed the impression of strength and purpose which he made in a memorable debate on the relations of church and state. And his wisdom in closing that discussion with a demand for parliamentary approval of an emergency law for defense of the Republic is now seen.

It is one thing, however, to set up a "constitutional dictatorship" and quite another to enforce it with impartial rigor. With Socialist leaders still in the Cabinet, Premier Azana may well have had qualms in taking action which could be construed as bearing down on the workers. Nevertheless, he has obtained his colleagues' approval of drastic measures to restore law and order. The Socialist ministers once again have received splendid backing from the rank and file, who are frankly recognizing the futility of the workers' traditional weapon, the general strike, and are condemning with one accord the extremist agitators in their midst.

Until the Government's measures of agrarian reform can win approval and be carried into effect, Spanish farm workers, especially in Andalusia, are easy prey to incitement to violence. But the nature of the latest disorders shows that economic discontents are only a pretext. The Government's major problems are still political. It is unwilling to meet the syndicalist challenge so long as the Catalan statute for regional autonomy remains to be passed into law. The Catalan leader, Col. Francisco Macia, has close relations with syndicalist leaders, and Miguel Maura, former Home Minister, is now openly bidding for the support of that considerable section of middle-class Spain which holds rigidly to a centralist view of political structure. Nothing could be more damaging to the Republic at this stage than to have a wedge driven between Madrid and Barcelona.

The Government's renewed suspension of El Debate, the chief Roman Catholic paper in Madrid, the revived protests of the Jesuits against their intended expulsion, and the militancy of Roman Catholic and royalist forces in the Basque provinces show that the pressure from the Right is as disturbing as from the Left.

It is possible, moreover, that the two simultaneous attacks from Right and Left are not unconnected. Despite all its difficulties, however, the democratic régime instituted last April still stands firm.

Snow, Inc.

THE shipment of eight carloads of snow 300 miles the other day may reveal to the optimistic a new industry. The snow business seems to have been overlooked. In this case there was a good order for it from a ski jump near Chicago. Olympic winners were billed to perform, a great crowd was expected, and not a flake of snow had fallen for a week. There was nothing to do but to go and buy some snow. A rush shipment was put through from northern Michigan. The transaction was nothing new for this jump. It has to buy snow at one time or another nearly every year.

The supply stretches merely to the north pole. All that is needed is a demand. If the commercial call for snow should broaden out, it would make a pretty little business. People who want their snow at the holiday season could then lay in their own private supply and tastefully decorate their front lawns with snow from the store. The mail order houses would carry it, and the 5- and 10-cent stores sell it in neat little packages. Snow would acquire a value by the yard, the pound, and if off the ice too long, by the gallon.

Should the business have a boom, it might see fast snow expresses, like the transcontinental silk trains, dashing south from Hudson Bay, pausing at the Gulf of Mexico for a return load of southern zephyrs and then shooting north again. The original breath of the sunny south might thereupon be retailed in the arctic circle at so much per cubic foot. Ridiculous as such a snow business may sound, it probably is less fantastic than the air mail would have appeared to the pony express rider.

Editorial Notes

That even the makers of leather handbags and purses foresee greater prosperity in the near future is evidenced by the fact that instead of the flat envelope shape, the new ones are in the shape of a small barrel.

A talking alarm clock has just been invented. Most of us can remember when Mother served the purpose well in getting us off to school on time.

And many a municipality is finding it also takes money to make the Mayor go.

The Latin-American Loans

By Dr. Paul Vanorden Shaw

DISMAY and amazement at the revelations before the Senate committee must be the reactions of thousands of Americans and others who in all good faith have accepted the advice of their bankers and invested in Latin-American securities.

Financial transactions appear now as transactions of a diplomatic nature. The American holder of bonds in default, who was uninformed as to the forces at play behind the scenes, finds that his money apparently was lent, in some cases, to satisfy considerations of state rather than to promote sound economic enterprise. The Latin-American countries, on their part, are shocked, not only by disclosure of the reasons for the acceptance of their loans, but by the technique used to secure them. Thus neither good will nor profitable returns have resulted from what should have been sound financial undertakings. Even if many of the accusations can be cleared up satisfactorily there will remain a residue substantial enough to warrant a strong plea for correcting some methods in international finance.

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So far there has come to light the following information in assertions from well-known bankers and from officials of the Departments of State and Commerce. First, that a loan was floated in 1928 because the general Latin-American diplomatic situation was tense and the State Department feared its difficulties in Latin America would be increased if the loan were refused. Secondly, that a representative of the Department of Commerce, who sent reports from Peru describing the economic conditions of that country as being unsatisfactory and recommending that no loan be made at that time, was reprimanded and told to send in only "optimistic reports" of Peruvian conditions. In the third place, it has been revealed that substantial sums of the investors' money have been used to pay large commissions to individuals who took part in sealing the contracts between the bankers and borrowing nations; and also that the bankers tumbled over themselves to lavishly entertain and banquet Latin-American government officials into a frame of mind that would permit their banks to float loans which their guests neither requested nor needed. Fourthly, it has been brought out that in spite of the fact that the bankers and the officials of the State Department knew that many of the Latin-American countries had overborrowed they made the loans to ease diplomatic tension and because the floating of such loans brought immediate large profits to the banks and syndicates.

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It is painfully obvious that the innocent party to all this business is the man who now holds an empty bag. In very little of the testimony has there been much evidence that either bankers or government officials were greatly concerned with the ultimate interests of the investors. Their money has vanished into thin air and many of them now face a dismal financial future, feeling betrayed by those whom they should have been able to trust. This feeling of helplessness is not assuaged by a glance at the other side of the picture—and there is another side—as the latter does not, of course, come out in an investigation such as is being carried on before the Senate committee.

There are these considerations which somewhat lighten the outlook of the investor: In many cases the banks have acted in good faith, have been loyal to the interests of the investors, and are seeking in every way to ameliorate the situation. Not all the loans were made to satisfy diplomatic demands of the moment nor the bankers' desires for immediate profits. As has been pointed out, the suspension or postponement of interest and sinking-fund payments came when the Latin-American countries were absolutely unable to meet them, due in large measure to the decline in commodity prices and foreign trade and to the difficulties in acquiring foreign exchange. Furthermore, the governments of Latin America have indicated repeatedly their intention of resuming interest and sinking-fund payments as soon as possible. And they have refused to repudiate obligations contracted even by governments overthrown by revolution.

Then, too, the long experience of the British with Latin-American financing should be mentioned. For more than a hundred years the British have made ever increasing investments in the Latin-American republics. It can be assumed that such investments in the long run must have been very profitable. Otherwise the British surely would have lost all interest in enhancing their trade and economic interests in that part of the world. It may be noted, also, that British investments were made when there was far less political stability than today, when revolutions were chronic in many of the republics where British interests were large.

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In a word, the British have fully indicated their belief in the essential integrity and soundness of Latin-American economic life and institutions. And, lastly, is the fact that for every dollar the United States has invested in Latin America it has reaped almost $1.50 in trade, while similar amounts invested in Europe have yielded less than half that amount.

So all is not lost by any means, and the implication that lending to Latin America is justifiable only on grounds of developing good will and a profitable trade is far from the truth. Investments carefully made and allocated can be as profitable in themselves as those in old, established concerns and in European nations. Some of the Latin-American countries have excellent records, and where those of others are not so good there have been extenuating circumstances. At any rate, the situation today is different from that at any time preceding the World War.

Supposing, as is not the case, that some of these nations might wish to repudiate their contracts, it seems virtually impossible for them to do so. They have passed from the fringes of international life into its very heart, and in it they will conform to the etiquette of international life. Even mere expediency dictates such a course. World opinion would brook no willful disregard of obligations contracted. And the Latin Americans themselves would be the last to seek a way out by betraying those who have displayed faith in them as has the foreign investor.

Books of Current Interest

Neutrals and Their Rights

The Evolution of International Public Law in Europe Since Grotius, by Walter Simons. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in Dr. Simons's book is the one in which he examines the evolution of the rights of neutrals since the days of Grotius, the "father of international law." Although the great Dutch jurist three centuries ago had very little to say about neutrality in his monumental work, "On the Law of War and Peace"—Dr. Simons remarks that only four pages out of 576 are devoted to it—there is much to be said on this subject today. In fact, the question of a nation's right to remain neutral has been made increasingly acute through the adoption of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the signing of the Pact of Paris.

Imperialism plays a large part in world affairs at present, and, as Dr. Simons remarks, basing his statement on examples from Roman history, "Imperialism always was an antagonist of neutrality." In these days, when Great Britain, France, Holland and the United States have possessions in many different quarters of the globe, it is obvious that almost anything which happens anywhere may be interpreted as having some bearing on the interest of one or more great countries. This means that interests are almost universal, and where interests are universal, there is little place for neutrality.

Only small and comparatively weak countries have had their neutrality recognized by the great ones, and Switzerland and Belgium are the classic examples. Dr. Simons remarks that the Swiss made a declaration of their neutrality as early as 1638, and were the first to employ this term in a political document. It was not until 177 years later, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, that they succeeded in gaining general recognition from the Powers for their status as a neutral state. Another attempt to establish a permanently neutral area was that of an American citizen, Mr. Longyear, and his associates in the years immediately preceding the World War; this had to do with the Spitzberg Islands in the Arctic Sea.

The distinction which Grotius made between public war and private war is familiar to the few who have read his great work, and to many who have read commentaries upon it. Dr. Simons ingeniously applies this distinction to modern conditions in characterizing as private war any conflict which might be waged by one member of the League of Nations against another. He also points out that Grotius's distinction between a just war and an unjust war has been perpetuated by the provisions which the League Covenant makes for sanctions and enforcements.

Even in post-war history the author finds examples of the survival of "private" war. He lists d'Annunzio's raid on Fiume, and General Zeligowski's seizure of Vilna under this category. He expresses the hope that the Pact of Paris of 1928 will prove as effective in outlawing war as did the Pact of Paris of 1856 in outlawing privateering.

The lectures contained in this volume were delivered at the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

L. R. M.

Notes From Scotland

Children's Theater THE Children's Theater, the only one of its kind in Scotland, is now in its fifth year, and appears to be making good its claim on public attention. Miss Bertha Waddell, the founder and producer, takes her theater all over the country, with its own fit-up, curtains, footlights and other stage accessories. Performances are given in schools throughout rural Scotland, at Band of Hope meetings, and also in the less prosperous sections of the country.

The aim of the theater is to provide entertainment of an educational nature for children, and the performances include folk songs, nursery rhymes, sea chanties, plays, dances and mime sketches, all in costume.

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Glasgow audiences have been complimented upon their discriminating criticism in regard to entertainment. But it was well known that what goes well in London does not always appeal to a Glasgow audience. During the last year more than half a dozen productions have had their premières in the "Second City" before being presented in the metropolis.

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Book Exhibition A book exhibition in the Mitchell Library, the leading reference library in the west of Scotland, arranged by the Corporation Libraries Department, in coöperation with Glasgow booksellers and leading British publishers, was opened recently by Principal Rait of Glasgow University. More than 3000 volumes are on view, one-third of this number being juvenile literature, and the other two-thirds general literature, excluding fiction. Among the books, all of which have been carefully classified, are a selection of finely bound and printed volumes from the First Edition Club.

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Clogs That Have Clogged Mr. John Moffat, the owner of the oldest clog-making business in Glasgow, who manufactured clogs for the great comedian, Dan Leno, and others, would like to see a revival of clog dancing. Mr. Moffat is proud of the fact that he made the clogs worn by Mr. J. G. Burns of Glasgow, the undefeated clog dancer champion of the world. There have been three generations of Moffats in the clog-making business. Almost one hundred years ago Mr. Moffat's father learned the trade at Dumfries, and later started a business near Glasgow Cross. Today the business is a large and flourishing one.

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New Secretary For Council The Scottish National Development Council has appointed Mr. W. C. Kirkwood as full-time secretary. There were over 400 applicants for this post. Mr. Kirkwood was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and St. John's College, Oxford. In 1923 he was appointed organizer to the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society. After a short period at the headquarters of the society in Edinburgh, he was transferred to Inverness, where he was responsible for the north and west counties of Scotland. In 1929 he became assistant secretary to the society.